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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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1 July 1982

EAST EUROPE REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL DIMITROV URGES INTENSE CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 4, 1982 pp 7-9

[Article by Lt Gen Dobrin Dimitrov, deputy chief of the Bulgarian People's Republic Civil Defense: "Intensified Civil Defense Training"]

[Text] Intensification has become the main way for fulfilling and overfulfilling the plans for our socioeconomic development and strengthening Bulgaria's defense capability at the present stage of development of our socialist society. Intensified civil defense training means the scientific, accelerated and efficient acquisition of knowledge, skills and ability on the part of the trainees and the improvement of their overall preparedness. It is a system of methods, means, technologies and ways to optimize training, based on the latest achievements of science and technology. It ensures the full utilization of existing and the creation of new opportunities and reserves with a view to achieving the highest possible results and increasing labor productivity faster and with lesser labor, material, financial and other outlays.

The intensification of civil defense training is directly related to the enhancement of its effectiveness. Didactic (training) effectiveness is the ratio of the planned training objective to its practical implementation. A type of training which achieves the planned objective in less time and lower resource outlays is considered more effective.

The effectiveness of the training process is influenced by a number of factors, whose optimizing is the essence of training intensification, for which reason they must be properly known. For the sake of convenience in their study, they can be classified into five basic groups:

The first group includes material and technical factors. This applies to the influence of material training facilities on the training process itself. These factors can be optimized in one of two main ways: the expansion and improvement of available material training facilities and their replacement with better quality ones, based on the latest word of scientific and technical progress. Both create conditions for mastering more knowledge and greater skills and abilities and improving training quality and effectiveness within a specific time unit.

The second group includes the organizational-management qualities of the subjective factor. This applies to the overall management of the training

process. Optimal plans and programs are drafted and applied, the organization and management of the training process, based on cybernetics, and the control and accountability systems are improved. The influence of this factor is optimized by organizing educational work on a scientific basis.

The third group includes the mental qualities of the people in the civil defense system. They include mental readiness to participate in the training process; experience, as reflected in the mastered knowledge, skills and abilities; the level of development of cognitive, emotional and will processes; personal abilities, character and temperament; mental status, etc. These factors are optimized in the course of the training process.

The fourth group includes social and sociopsychological factors. In the course of the training process, instructors and students establish a variety of interrelationships, some of which are outside the educational process but follow social and sociopsychological patterns, such as relations within the collective, the clash of opinions, criticism and self-criticism, etc. The influence of these factors is optimized through a system of organizational-managerial, sociological and psychological means.

The fifth group includes the didactic factors: the content of the training process, and the principles, methods, technologies and forms of training, the optimizing of which is also of essential significance in terms of its intensification.

The intensification of civil defense training requires the full mobilization of its internal reserves, such as active interaction between both sides of the process, great cognitive efforts on the part of the trainees, and individualization and differentiation in school work. These are, essentially, the three basic direction in intensification.

The determination of training possibilities is related to the scientific organization of the training process and educational work, which presumes a number of organizational and methodical training measures which, in turn, ensure the effectiveness and existence of favorable conditions for the highly productive work of instructors and students.

The cognitive activities of the trainees can be increased by developing the professional interest of the trainees in their studies, providing that they are consistent with the shaping of harmoniously developed individuals, that the training process provides for a steady feedback (trainee-instructor) and that well planned difficulties, consistent with trainee possibilities are created in the course of acquiring knowledge, abilities and skills.

During the training process knowledge is mastered individually by the trainees and the training process itself affects the individuals differently. This is due to the natural differences among individual and the physical possibilities of the trainees and the level of their social development.

Intensification is assessed with the help of specific criteria, the more important among which are the timely and efficient utilization of the achievements of science and scientific and technical progress, the prompt use

of developments in and related sciences, and the efficient utilization of training time and material and manpower resources.

The main criterion of intensification in civil defense training is the economical achievement of the highest possible efficiency in personnel training within the time stipulated in the curricula. This criterion synthesizes all the others in assessing the intensification in civil defense training.

Leading and command civil defense personnel are trained in civil defense schools, command training exercises, training-methodical rallies, and with individual work. It involves staff training exercises and command-staff and comprehensive exercises. The optimizing of these methods improves training effectiveness, i.e., resolves the problems of its intensification.

The civil defense personnel training courses play a particularly important and responsible role, involving various categories of trainees in terms of profession, social and official position, education, age, sex, etc. This quantitative and qualitative variety requires the use of different approaches to the trainees, the optimizing of existing ones, and the search for and use of new forms of course training and differentiation in curricula and length of training.

The responsibilities and requirements concerning civil defense staffs and services in obshtinas and national economic projects, acting as administrative organs, have increased exceptionally. That is why now the problem of the training of their personnel becomes very important. The basic forms of their training include staff training, and command-staff and comprehensive exercises. In order for the personnel of these staffs and services to develop initiative and speed in operative and tactical thinking, quick thinking and endurance, critical situations must be created for training and exercise purposes. The supplied data must be incomplete and conflicting, the personnel must be asked to make quick decisions, etc.

The training of the formations is of essential significance in the successful implementation of civil defense tasks. The basic training methods in this case are classroom, practical, tactical-drill and tactical-specialized studies and, particularly, tactical and comprehensive exercises. The optimizing of these methods is an exceptional contribution to the intensification of civil defense formation training. We must bear in mind the characteristics of each separate formation and subunit. The struggle for reducing the time needed for each activity must be the starting principle in intensifying the training of civil defense formations and units.

The final objectives in formation training requires that it be based on stricter requirements, with a full load carried by the personnel and the optimal use of technical facilities. In this area chiefs, staffs and commanders have the opportunity to seek and apply new and more effective training ways and means.

Certain characteristics must be taken into consideration in the civil defense training of people not engaged in production work such as, for example, the fact that the trainees are mainly retired, sick and old people who can be

whom it is difficult to assemble in study groups. This, in turn, creates difficulties in the intensification of their training. The situation with school students is different. The schools provide good opportunities for optimizing student training. However, both in the case of the population and the students the consolidation of the acquired knowledge and the development of practical skills and habits take place in the course of their participation in comprehensive civil defense exercises.

Various conditions determine the intensification of civil defense training. One of them is the command-organizational work of chiefs, commanders and staffs. Several factors influence its role, the more important among which are the personal qualities of the chief (commander), the optimizing of the training process and the work on the implementation of planned projects.

The chief's (commander's) individual qualities, such as power of observation, a flexible and quick mind, inventiveness, efficiency, great willpower, ability to work with people, etc. are of essential importance in the structure of his organizational talents.

The civil defense training process has become a complex and dynamic system, which has made planning more complex. The planning organs must be familiar with the requirements of the party and the government, the fundamentals of education and psychology. They must take into consideration the level of training reached by the personnel and the cohesion achieved by the formations, staffs and services, the condition of the training facilities, etc. They must observe specific planning principles, the more important among which are communist party-mindedness and a scientific approach; train the formations in SNAVR [Rescue and Emergency Damage Repair Work]; coordinate the volume of the training material with the available training time and ensure the high level of training of the management organs; ensure the high quality of the training and the optimal utilization of training time, etc.

Second to planning, the organization of the implementation of the training tasks assumes a particularly important role. In this connection, control and assistance are very important. They are also an inseparable part of the command-organizational tasks of chiefs (commanders) and staffs.

The intensification of civil defense training is a complex, vast and insufficiently developed topic, both theoretically and practically. Bearing in mind the very topical nature of this task, which is based on the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, its implementation requires the highest possible feeling of responsibility on the part of all party organs and organizations, the command personnel, the staffs and services and the scientific and educational potential of the entire Bulgarian civil defense system.

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WEAKNESSES IN FIELD CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING OUTLINED

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 4, 1982 pp 14-16

[Article by Lt Col (retired) Minko Neychev: "On Some Unresolved Problems in Military Field Camps"]

[Text] Editors' note: The author of this article has taught basic military training for many years (he is former deputy chief in charge of scholastic affairs in military field camps in Sofia Okrug and NVO [Basic Military Training] teacher at the Teachers' Advancement Institute). The following ideas on some unresolved problems of civil defense training in military field camps are based on his personal observations. The editors will willingly publish other views on the questions raised by this author.

Military field training is the last stage in NVO. It plays an important role in pre-military service. Nearly half of the training is related to civil defense. Its main purpose is described in the "Regulation on Military Field Training of Secondary-School Youth" as follows: "To improve the knowledge and skills needed for defending the homeland, the country's civil defence and the medical-sanitary defense of the population, acquired during the 2 years of basic military training." This target is based on the role which mass destruction weapons play in modern warfare, and the training and education requirements related to the use of nuclear missiles.

The required number of training hours is indicative of the significance of civil defense training in NVO and military field exercises. In the 2 years of basic military training civil defense accounts for 20 percent of the time allocated for NVO, totalling 40 percent together with the time allocated for medical-sanitary defense (MSZ), which is a part of civil defense training.

Practice is the main prerequisite which determines the quality of civil defense training in military field camps. The trainees acquire theoretical knowledge in civil defense matters during the 2 years of NVO. That is why civil defense instructors in military field camps must make full use of and interpret the theoretical training of the students, so that the latter may develop lasting practical habits and the skill to act in critical situations. The problem of the practical nature of civil defense training in military field camps is related to the essential features of the training and education process on this subject, which are quality and effectiveness.

Practical experience in student NVO proves that the camps' managements, the reserve officers acting as instructors and the students themselves accurately understand the main tasks and requirements of the various rules on the organization and conduct of military field training and that they work hard to observe them. Consequently, substantial training and education results are achieved in camp training. The students consolidate their theoretical knowledge and practical skills in acting suitably in various stricken areas, should mass destruction weapons be used, in natural disasters and in industrial accidents. Unquestionably, we are pleased by all the successes achieved in civil defense training in military field camps.

However, as an old teacher in N.O, despite such positive results, I believe that achievements are still far below possibilities in this respect. Some civil defense instructors lack the suitable methodical ability to use the students' NVO knowledge. Instead of putting this knowledge to a practical test, they cover the theoretical part once again. This prevents them from achieving the basic purpose of military field training as stipulated in the "Regulation on the Military Field Training of Secondary School Youth."

For example, in covering the topic "Soldier's Actions in Defense Against Mass Destruction Weapons and Putting Out Fires," instead of emphasizing the nature of activities subsequent to the use of mass destruction weapons and the spontaneous fires they have caused, most of the time is spent in describing the strike features of nuclear weapons, something the students have already covered during their 2 years of NVO.

Some instructors are insufficiently familiar with civil defense materials as a whole. They do not single out and properly interpret the specific and concrete features of a given lesson or exercise, which turns them into a specific topic with a specific training purpose. Occasionally the essential is not distinguished from the nonessential in determining the specific instructive and educational content of a given lesson.

Unfamiliarity with the material on a given topic and inability to separate the essential from the nonessential in a lesson hinder the proper allocation of training time to cover basic problems. This weakness leads to the violation of important pedagogical principles and methods.

In many cases the problem of material support in camp civil defense training is left unsolved. Gas masks, trench tools and simulation facilities are frequently defective, as a result of which the training becomes formalistic.

The proper equipping of civil defense training grounds and their steady maintenance are of great importance in terms of practical training results.

Unfortunately, such tasks are occasionally entrusted to incompetent people, for which reason many of the elements on these grounds (water mains, power systems, wrecked buildings, etc.) related to the practical training of the students are for the sake of appearance only, because of which the instructors are forced to resort to make-believe instructions.

In some cases a formalistic or wrong approach is adopted in the choice of civil defense instructors in military field camps. The standard requirement is that they have chemical training. Although important, this factor is not decisive. We must remember that chemists acting as instructors must also be trained in civil defense and be familiar with new developments in civil defense theory and practice.

Serious weaknesses also exist in preparations for and teaching the lesson "Actions of the section (crew) in conducting SNAVR [Rescue and Emergency Damage Repair Work] in a contaminated area." Its object is to streamline the civil defense training received by the students during the 2 years of basic military training. It includes the use of tactics, medical-sanitary defense, and fire, physical, engineering and other types of training. In turn, this calls for drafting a plan-scenario for the lesson with the participation of instructors in other subjects, medical-sanitary defense in particular.

Sometimes many aspects of a comprehensive topic are covered for the sake of appearance only despite the thorough theoretical and practical instructions given by the deputy chief in charge of scholastic affairs. This is usually due to the unsatisfactory training of the instructors at rallies preceding military field classes. The reserve officers assigned to teach frequently arrive in the camps with a plan which cannot be covered entirely by the civil defense curriculum for military field exercises. This indicates that their own training at training-methodical rallies was not based on that curriculum. That is why well trained civil defense specialists thoroughly familiar with the curriculum and its requirements must address the rallies. In general, special attention must be paid to the training-methodical rallies of reserve officers, for it is precisely there that the basic problems of their theoretical and methodical training are resolved.

Another prerequisite for the elimination of such weaknesses is the effective assistance which must be given to civil defense instructors by the camp's deputy commander in charge of scholastic affairs. It is incorrect to believe that the deputy commander is responsible for the complete civil defense training of the instructors, for he is unable to provide such training through instruction-methodical work.

The coordinated work between the public education councils, on the one hand, and the okrug and rayon civil defense councils, the councils on military-technical training of the population and the camp managements, on the other, is of great importance in the organization and conduct of civil defense training in military field camps.

All of these problems can be resolved. The main thing is for the military field camps to develop a proper style and method in managing this important aspect of the training of the growing generation.

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BULGARIA

PROFILES OF CIVIL DEFENSE ORGANIZERS

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 4, 1982 pp 26-27

[Report: "Awarded for Services to the GO na NRB [Civil Defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic]"]

[Text] Todor Vasilev Petkov



Todor Petkov, who is the bearer of the badge "For Services to the GO na NRB," first, second and third class, went into civil defense in 1969. Since then he has held a variety of positions in the okrug staff. He is presently GO chief of staff at the G. Dimitrov Pumps Economic Combine in Vidin. He gained extensive pedagogical experience and the ability to work with people during his army service. This helps him greatly in his work as chief of staff. His experience, persistence and skillful work with people enhanced the prestige of the civil defense system in the enterprise in a short period of time.

In only 2 years Petkov prepared and held two major exercises, one of which was observed by the chiefs of staff of all okrugs in the country and all okrug GO chiefs and chiefs of staff. Both exercises were held under complex tactical circumstances. Their participants wore gas masks throughout the exercises, something which is difficult to attain. "This is because they are trusted," is Todor Petkov's comment. "It is because here every one is aware of the meaning of discipline, duty and conscientious attitude toward assignments! It is also the result of the all-round support and cooperation which I get from the party and the management regarding GO problems."

Todor Petkov began working at the combine precisely when the State Council Ukase No 265 on civil defense was enacted. The new chief of staff studied the ukase thoroughly and undertook the organization of formations by shop and shift (in the sections). The personnel in charge of peace time activities at the combine were appointed staff specialists and commanders. Today a shop chief is also a formation commander who, along with his production plan carries out all GO assignments. This makes it possible to supervise the course of the training process closely and to know what topics have not been mastered properly and the areas in which the work is lagging.

Todor Petkov pays particular attention to practical training. He tries to develop complex and instructive circumstances and to make the lectures interesting and consistent with modern requirements, so that the personnel can see for themselves the need for proper defense preparations and know the tasks they are being trained to carry out. He is concerned with personnel turnover, which lowers the efficiency of the training process. This shortcoming in the training process is being surmounted with encouragements, praise or exigency. The firm rule here is for commanders and more experienced fighters to help the new comrades and to train them, particularly during practical exercises. For example, last year a fire broke out in one of the shops. Skillfully, and with proper interaction the members of the fire-fighting crew were able to put it out before the arrival of the city's fire department, thus preventing serious damage.

Thanks to such concern and the increased prestige of the civil defense system, the combine invariably is in one of the leading positions in the okrug in defense preparations. This pleases the chief of staff and encourages him to continue to dedicate all his energy and experience to the enhancement of this highly rewarding and responsible project.

Tsvyatko Tsanev Dragnev

It did not take long for Reserve Colonel Tsvyatko Dragnev, member of the Sofia Civil Defense, to become familiar with the specific characteristics of the work on his new job, to become acquainted with the people, to begin to rely on them, to mobilize them and to involve them in civil defense training. The career of this impeccable cadre officer has been a string of surmounted difficulties and acquired skills and experience. In his native Semkovtsi Village, Veliko Turnovo Okrug, he grew up in a progressive environment and developed as a convinced communist. His military service at the Khristo Botev People's Reserve Officers School, where he learned firm military order and discipline, gave him a new lifetime profession. His duty to the homeland took him everywhere. He is particularly pleased by the fact that in the course of his army career he was able to take a civil defense course in the great land of the soviets.

All of this helps Tsvyatko Dragnev now, as civil defense chief of staff at Plant No 3 of the House Building Combine Economic Trust in Sofia to carry out his assignments well and on time. It so happened that he laid the beginning of the trust's comprehensive civil defense training. He organized formations, set up a staff and drafted charts, tables and plans for building defense installations, all within a relatively short time.



The investigation which was conducted last year at the project by a senior staff proved that these problems had been resolved successfully. The activities of the staff and of some of the formations were given a high rating.

The minutes of the investigation showed that the 1982 training plan was accurate. The project's management is understanding and helps to ensure the prompt solution of GO problems. It was pointed out that Tsvyatko Dragnev's skill in working with the party bureau and the Komsomol and trade union managements contributed to the good results.

Regular supervision of the training process and the struggle to maintain high discipline and effectiveness in training are of essential importance in achieving high-level GO training. Tsvyatko Dragnev knows how to combine the competition among formations with important anniversaries and events. During the last 2 years the competition was linked to the proper welcoming of the 12th BCP Congress and the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of Bulgaria's founding. This year the competition is related to the implementation of the congress' decisions, the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov's birth and the 146th anniversary of the birth of Vasil Levski, the rayon's patron.

On Tsvyatko Dragnev's initiative the combine is engaged in civil defense competition with the Nonferrous Metals Economic Combine in Gara Iskur. The completion of a rayon civil defense training ground is an important project which will be completed under Dragnev's supervision this year. There is no doubt that this bearer of the badge "For Services to the GO na NRB" first class will do everything possible to ensure the solution of this responsible problem as well.

Iliya Khristov Nedev

Looking at this 60-year old stocky man with graying hair one could hardly imagine his inexhaustible energy. Dolna Oryakhovitsa has a population of more than 4,000, but it would be hard to find someone here who does not know or cannot say something nice about him. Why do his fellow-citizens respect

him? Is it because he has been one of the best chairmen of the Fatherland Front organizations in the city for the last 15 years? Is it because he became popular as a member of the REMS during the stormy years of the antifascist struggle and as a Patriotic War veteran and bearer of the Order of Courage second class? Or is it because the people here have become used to seeing him wherever there are difficulties and a pair of strong hands are needed? He is really loved by the people of Dolna Oryakhovitsa for his antifascist activities in the past, his work as an army officer and commander of an anti-aircraft battery and his dedication as civil defense chief of staff of the municipality in which he works, and perhaps because of Iliya Nedev's many other qualities.



For 2 years running the Dolna Oryakhovitsa Civil Defense Staff has been the comprehensive champion in the socialist competition among the okrug's municipalities and within the Gorna Oryakhovitsa conurbation system. Today the challenge banner awarded by the mayor of the Gorna Oryakhovitsa conurbation system in person is prominently exhibited. It will remain here permanently, reminding the citizens of Dolna Oryakhovitsa of the dedicated work of the members of the municipal staff, who frequently spend their days and nights working.

Could one forget those terrible days when will power and courage were tested, 3 years ago, during the downpours? The canal carrying the waters of the Rositsa River broke down and the muddy waters flooded the southern part of the city. Those were difficult days for the civil defense chief of Dolna Oryakhovitsa Municipality. Although soaked, he nevertheless could be found where things were most difficult -- in draining the water from houses, barns and gardens. It was precisely then that the civil defense formations proved their ability to act in a stricken area.

Iliya Khristov Nedev, chief of the civil defense staff of Dolna Oryakhovitsa Municipality was awarded the badge "For Services to the GO na NRB" second class, which is pinned next to his Order of Courage medal from the Patriotic War for his skill in organizing the training of the formations and the courage and dedication shown during the natural disaster.

Slavcho Miladinov Naydenov



Slavcho Naydenov joined the civil defense system in 1956 as voluntary instructor of several mandatory population training groups. Since 1963 he has been GO chief of staff in Razlog Obshtina. Thanks to his persistent and inventive activities and the proper guidance provided by the okrug GO staff he quickly became familiar with defense problems. A few years later Razlog Obshtina became the okrug champion, after which it has always been among the first in the okrug civil defense socialist competition. Slavcho Naydenov has deservedly earned the reputation of good civil defense specialist, for which reason his advice is often sought by many GO chiefs of staff in the okrug.

The leadership of the okrug GO staff appreciates Naydenov's organizational qualities and relies on him in case of need. For several years he has been in charge of organizing civil defense staff training, command staff exercises and civil defense training in the Banya, Belitsa, Yakoruda and Eleshnitsa Obshtinas. Here again he has displayed his rich experience and skill to relate to people. He is everywhere and actively contributes to improving the training of the Razlog Obshtina formations. Under the leadership of Slavcho Bozhanov, chairman of the obshtina people's council executive committee, the chief of staff equipped a classroom in accordance with modern requirements, thus providing favorable conditions for efficient training. Next to it is a special antiradiation shelter used in practical training.

On the instructions of the okrug GO staff, Naydenov organized for the okrug GO chiefs a demonstration on how to recruit personnel for rescue formations. The chief of staff was thanked and presented with a reward for the excellent training of and display given by the formations.

Civil defense in Razlog Obshtina is maintaining high operational standards thanks to the active and dedicated work of its chief of staff. The obshtina management is displaying a high feeling of responsibility for defense training. This was clearly manifested during the obshtina comprehensive civil defense exercise which was carried out last year, in the course of which GO staffs, formations and services and the population displayed their high level of readiness.

Slavcho naydenov points out that the proper guidance and leadership of the obshtina party committee deserve great credit for the good civil defense achievements of the Razlog conurbation system. He also emphasizes that a great deal of credit is also due to Slavcho Bozhanov, the chairman of the obshtina people's council executive committee, who never distinguishes between protection and socioeconomic problems.

Slavcho Naydenov has received many certificates and awards for his active and purposeful efforts in defense preparations. However, he particularly values the badge "For Services to the GO na NRB."

5003

CSO: 2200/110

SCHOOLS FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ANNOUNCE ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 May 82 p 2

[Announcement of Admission of Cadets to Non-Commissioned Officer Secondary Military Schools for the 1982-1983 Academic Year]

[Text] The G. Oryakhovitsa Georgi Izmirliiev Non-Commissioned Officer Secondary Military School [SSVU]

The school admits youths with a complete secondary education for a period of instruction of 2 years and youths with a complete eighth grade for a period of instruction of 3 years in the specialties of the motorized rifle, tank, signal and engineer troops and a period of instruction of 4 years for the specialties of repair mechanics for motor vehicle, tractor and armored equipment and repair mechanics for communications equipment.

The Shumen Non-Commissioned Officers Secondary Military Artillery School [SSVAU]

The school admits cadets in the specialties:

a. Line specialty of ground and antiaircraft artillery with a period of instruction of 2 years for youths with a complete secondary education and 3 years for youths with a complete secondary education and 3 years for youths with a complete eighth grade.

b. Technical specialty of ground and antiaircraft artillery, radar troops, artillery weapons and repair mechanics of tank weapons with a length of instruction of 4 years. Youths are admitted with a complete eighth grade.

Dolna Mitropoliya Non-Commissioned Officers Secondary Air Force School [SSVVU]

The school admits youths with a complete eighth grade in the following specialties:

For the needs of the BNA [Bulgarian People's Army], technician for special equipment, technician for radio equipment and technician for communications and radio-technical support. In the first specialty cadets are also admitted for the needs of the BGA [Bulgarian Civil Aviation]. The period of instruction for all specialties is 4 years.

The Varna Anton Ivanov Warrant Officers Secondary Naval School [MSVMU]

The school admits servicemen in regular service from naval vessels as well as draftees with a complete secondary education in the specialties of ship equipment and mechanisms, naval communications and radio equipment. The period of instruction is 2 years.

The Sofia Maestro G. Atanasov Non-Commissioned Officers Secondary Military Music School [SSVMU]

The school admits youths with a complete eighth grade in the specialty of military band member. The period of instruction is 4 years.

The SSVU train sergeants for the needs of the Bulgarian Armed Forces. The sons of working Bulgarian citizens who are loyal to communist power and our socialist motherland are admitted as cadets in the SSVU.

Candidates for cadets in specialties with a period of instruction of 3 and 4 years must have completed eighth grade and have a minimum number of points of 12.00 reflecting the overall grade on the diploma for a complete education and the grade for Bulgarian language and literature and for mathematics.

The minimum number of points for applying to the SSVMU consists of the overall grade on the diploma for a complete education, the grade in Bulgarian language and literature and in singing.

The applicants must not be older than 16 years of age by 16 September.

Applicants for cadets in the specialties with a 2-year period of instruction must have a complete secondary education and not be older than 21. Youths with a secondary education who are subject to the draft as well as those doing their military service can be admitted for the 2-year course at the G. Oryakhovitsa G. Izmirliiev SSVU, the Shumen SSVAU and the Varna A. Ivanov MSVMU.

All applicants for cadets must meet the following conditions: be fond of military service and desire to devote themselves to it, be members of the Komsomol, be physically healthy, have no criminal record or be involved in court proceedings or investigation, they must not be married and be recommended by the commander of the unit (for servicemen in regular service).

Cadet applicants are to submit the following documents through the chiefs of the military districts (for regular servicemen, through the unit commanders) to the chief of the corresponding SSVU or to the chief of the higher military school with authority over the SSVU:

- a) A request to the chief of the school indicating the specialty for which application is being made;
- b) An autobiography;
- c) A diploma or a copy of it for a complete secondary (basic or eighth grade) education;

- d) A recommendation from the people's council;
- e) A pedagogical recommendation from the school;
- f) A form declaration (these can be found at the military districts) signed by the cadet applicant that he promises to serve at least 10 years in the BNA (BGA) after completing the school. For applicants with a complete eighth grade the declaration is signed also by the parents, or if there are no parents, by a guardian;
- g) Birth certificate;
- h) A certificate showing the criminal record;
- i) Any document which would grant preferential treatment.

The documents of regular servicemen allowed to apply to the SSVU along with the health booklet, a copy of the service record showing any imposed penalties and commendations and a service recommendation, are forwarded by the commanders to the military districts from which the youths have been sent for service.

The dates for submitting the documents to the military districts are:

- a) Prior to 8 June for those who completed their secondary education prior to 1982 and for regular servicemen;
- b) Prior to 7 July for those who completed their secondary education in 1982;
- c) Prior to 17 July for those who have completed eighth grade.

Applicants for the technical specialties with a period of instruction of 4 years are to take a written competitive exam in mathematics based on materials studied up to the eighth grade inclusively.

Applicants for the Maestro G. Atanasov SSVMU are to take a competitive exam in solfege and a special subject (wind or percussion instruments) according to the program for admission to secondary music schools.

It is possible to apply simultaneously for all specialties in one or two SSVU. The first group of SSVU includes the D. Mitropoliya SSVU, the Shumen SSVAU and the Varna Anton Ivanov MSVMU. The second group includes the G. Oryakhovitsa G. Izmirliiev SSVU and the Maestro G. Atanasov SSVMU.

Youths who apply to two SSVU send their documents to the first, in indicating in these documents the second school to which they have applied and an application to the second in which they indicate to which SSVU the remaining documents have been forwarded.

The time for the reporting of the candidates and for the taking of exams is as follows:

a. For the first group of SSVU:

- 1) The reporting of candidates at 1400 hours on 19 August;
- 2) Written exam from 0800 to 1200 hours on 20 August;
- 3) Medical exams, rankings and session of admission commissions and announcement of results prior to 23 August.

b. For the second group of SSVU:

- 1) Reporting of candidates prior to 1400 hours on 1 September;
- 2) Competitive exam for the SSVMU and for specialties with a period of instruction of 4 years at the G. Izmirliiev SSVU from 0800 to 1200 hours on 2 September;
- 3) Medical examinations, ranking, session of admission commissions and announcing of results prior to 4 September.

Travel and food is at the applicants' expense and lodgings for them are organized by the schools. Applicants who are regular servicemen can travel on military travel documents and may be signed up for mess upon presentation of a mess card.

Applicants for cadets with specialties of 2 and 3 years of instruction do not take a competitive exam and are ranked by the number of grade points which is formed from the following grades:

- a) The overall grade on the diploma for a complete secondary (basic eighth grade) education;
- b) The grade on the diploma for Bulgarian language and mathematics. For the technical specialties with a 4-year period of instruction the doubled grade from the competitive exam in mathematics is added in.

Applicants for the SSVMU are ranked according to the overall grade shown on the diploma for the complete eighth grade, the grade on the diploma in Bulgarian language and singing, the doubled grade from the competitive exam in solfege and the tripled grade on a special musical instrument.

The accepted cadets will be informed in writing by the military schools. They are obliged to report to the schools prior to 1400 hours on 14 September, while draftees admitted to the Anton Ivanov MSVMU are to report prior to 1400 hours on 24 August. Priority admission for cadets to the SSVU is given to the sons of the active fighters against fascism and capitalism, the sons of servicemen in the BNA who perished during or because of the carrying out of their service duty and of reserve servicemen who have served at least 15 years of regular service in the BNA. Preference is also given to the sons of employees of the Balkan BGA (pilots and technicians) and from the Ministry of Transport (Central Administration) who have at least 10 years of regular service in these departments as well as applicants from the border okrugs in Southern Bulgaria.

Youths who have placed in the republic mathematics contests are admitted without competition (if they meet the other requirements). A civilian secondary education and classification in accord with the curriculum and military service served are granted to those who have completed the SSVU with 3 and 4 years of instruction.

A secondary technical education and served military service are granted to those who have completed a 2-year course of instruction.

Cadets who study for the needs of the BGA, after the completion of school, are appointed to work within the BGA system.

10272

CSO: 2200/103

CPCZ OFFICIAL ON NOMENKLATURA EVALUATIONS

Prague ZIVOT STRANY in Czech No 9, 26 Apr 82 pp 17, 18

[Article by Vaclav Zazvorka, chief of the personnel division of the West Bohemian Kraj Committee of the CPCZ, Plzen]

[Text] The preparation of the final report concerning the course and outcomes of the comprehensive evaluation by the presidium of the West Bohemian CPCZ kraj committee has marked the end of a period in which party organs and basic organizations evaluated the work of all senior officials and managers included in the personnel lists and functional directories. At the preparation stage itself, the party kraj committee emphasized the necessity for devoting attention especially to the content side of the comprehensive evaluation. This was mainly a matter of using it fully as a component of the overall preparations of the party and society for the proceedings of the Sixteenth CPCZ Congress and the implementation of its resolutions. For this reason the main goal was established as judging the concrete role of those being evaluated, at whatever level they work, in the fulfillment of the tasks of the Sixteenth CPCZ Congress.

Directly after the adoption of measures by the presidium of the CPCZ kraj committee, extensive politically organizational work was undertaken towards the proper conduct of the comprehensive evaluation in the entire kraj party organization. All of the lower party organizations discussed the tasks, and a number of groups came into being composed of chairmen of basic organizations, all-factory and city committees, of okres committee activists, of evaluators and the evaluated. Certain okres committees have introduced questions connected to the comprehensive evaluation into courses at political education houses. Simultaneously, the basic organizations of the CPCZ all-factory committees obtained the time schedules and primary content criteria.

Cadre and personnel offices played a large role in the preparation and actual course of the comprehensive evaluation. They bore the brunt of the entire project, were in contact with party organs and organizations, assured the timely presentation of evaluation proposals to a party organ, prepared the groundwork for the evaluators, acquainted them with the mission and content focus of the evaluation.

The emphasis which they placed on a proper comprehension of the objectives and mission of the comprehensive evaluation and their conscientious

organizational and contextual preparation created for party organs the requisite atmosphere which was manifested in the very course of the comprehensive evaluation. In addition to focusing the content, they also demanded adherence to time schedules. The result of this attentiveness was the completion of the comprehensive evaluation of nomenklatura cadres in the kraj within the deadline established by the CPCZ Presidium on 31 December 1981.

The results of the comprehensive evaluation in our kraj confirmed that most of the senior officials were up to the tasks set at the last evaluation. The tasks which had been set were not fulfilled by 2.9 percent of the functionaries. The reasons for this lay, above all, in transfers to other workplaces, changes in job description, long term illness, and only exceptionally due to incompetence or lack of interest on the part of the evaluated employee. In these instances, party organs and organizations adopted a personnel solution. For instance, in the Karlovy Vary okres 20 functionaries lost their jobs, and in Tachovsko, 23. In all, throughout the kraj 171 employees were fired in the course of the comprehensive evaluation for failure to fulfill their assigned tasks and the failure to handle their function.

In the course of the evaluation, the evaluators and above all the party organs and organizations devoted increased attention to the ways in which the senior officials, at the workplaces which they managed, implemented party policy in daily practice as well as the conclusions of the Sixteenth CPCZ Congress and the subsequent sessions of its Central Committee and the resolutions of subordinate party organs and basic organizations. In spite of the fact that their responsibility has increased since the last evaluation, there has been a lack of success in many instances in critically evaluating weaknesses in the work of the person being evaluated, in pointing out causes and in finding solutions. It has been stated, for instance, in strictly a general way that a factory has fulfilled, or failed to fulfill the tasks of the Sixth Five Year Plan, but not only some evaluators, but also basic organizations and all-factory committees have not been up to the task of evaluating the specific, individual role of the person being evaluated in these results, especially in managerial and organizational work.

One of the most important components of the comprehensive evaluation has been an evaluation of the political and educational work of cadres. Certain senior officials are still not well enough aware that politically educational work must be judged as an inseparable component of every management action. This became evident when, in a number of evaluation proposals submitted to party organs, an evaluation of these activities was lacking as well as a statement of the results which have been achieved in this area. This part of the evaluation had been restricted to a listing of the party and public functions which had been held, a statement of the level of activity and initiative on the part of workers, and of their incorporation into management and the choice and preparation of underutilized personnel capacities. In these instances, party organs and organizations have stated that at this time there exist a number of weaknesses and considerable underutilized capability, especially in interpersonal dealings, in the resolution of critical shortcomings and of employee comments, in the abdication by

management of their politically educational role, and therefore have returned the proposals for rewriting.

The course and the results of the evaluation have shown that a portion of the senior officials/evaluators persist in adopting quite an apolitical attitude to this evaluation, and consider that the top priority among the persons being evaluated is their ability to fulfill economic and production tasks, etc., while politically educational activity and mass political work is for them a secondary matter. They have the mistaken impression that they, as managerial employees, resolve only plan tasks and that the rest is strictly a matter for party organs and organizations. They do not comprehend that politically educational activity and personnel work is just as important in managerial work as the organization of production technology and the economy. We are concerned, bear in mind, with a unity of political and professional management.

In spite of the above shortcomings it may be stated that the quality of the evaluation improved in comparison with 1976. This was true not only on the part of the evaluators, for whom the adopted principle of conducting the evaluation gradually from the higher functions on down had a positive influence, but also and above all on the part of party organs and the committees of basic organizations. This is confirmed, among other things, by the fact that 56 more functionaries than in 1976 were dismissed from their managerial positions for the nonfulfillment of tasks. Critical evaluations were carried out, for instance, at the Karlovy Vary State Farms sectoral enterprise, at the B. Cerkev Ironworks in Hradec u Rokycan, at the Domazlice Okres Agricultural Administration, and at the Forging and Rolling Factories of the Plzen Skoda V.I. Lenin Works, and elsewhere.

At the same time it is necessary to emphasize that the approach of certain evaluators did not change at all from before. We see the reason for this above all in a lack of courage on the part of these senior officials to point out critically shortcomings in the work of the person being evaluated not only at the time of the comprehensive evaluation but in daily practice as well. They prefer to excuse, overlook or to search out various objective causes of a shortcoming out of a fear of generating conflict situations, so as "not to disrupt" interpersonal relationships. Differences in evaluation quality follow also from the fact that certain officials do not work systematically with people and do not regularly evaluate the results of their work, as well as from the fact that some of them have little experience, insufficient personal abilities and temperamental characteristics.

We perceive the greatest shortcomings in the conduct of the comprehensive evaluation to be in the evaluation of the moral and character traits of functionaries. Above all with regard to managerial employees included in the personnel lists of all factory committees and functional directories of basic organizations, these evaluations are on many occasions general and simply uncritical. Only in isolated instances was mention made concerning the people being evaluated of arrogant, uncomradely and inappropriate dealings with subordinates, of an overstepping of their authority, of a failure to hold to the principles of socialist morality, etc.

A number of party organs, organizations and senior officials, then, or so it appears, persist in underestimating the significance of character and moral traits as an inseparable component of the qualificational bases for managerial work under the contemporary conditions of the building of a developed socialist society. In this connection, the words of comrade Gustav Husak at the Sixteenth Party Congress stand out with special urgency, "We convince ourselves daily of how important it is that senior officials be characterized by high political, professional and moral qualities, by a class approach to social phenomena, to internationalism, that they be good organizers, demanding of themselves and of others and that they be of good repute."

In addition to an objective, critical evaluation of the personal role of every evaluated employee in managerial performance and in the implementation of the tasks of party policy, the party organs and organizations, in conjunction with the evaluators, devoted attention to the establishment of concrete and verifiable tasks. Above all, the party organs consistently made sure that they were proceeding on the basis of the needs of individual workplaces, factories, enterprises and organizations for 1981-1985, and that their actions corresponded to the resolutions and conclusions of party conferences and the Sixteenth CPCZ Congress. A total of more than 70,000 work tasks were assigned, 22,000 were aimed at increasing qualifications, and 13,000 were aimed at increasing participation in political work. The intentions of the work tasks are quite varied, but a majority of them are connected with questions of increasing the quality and efficiency of all work, with the conservation of fuels, energy and materials, and the improvement of managerial, educational and personnel work.

In a number of instances, however, above all at the level of all-factory committees and basic organizations, these tasks were assigned only generally, in terms such as "break down the conclusions of the Sixteenth Congress, the kraj and okres conferences to conform to workplace conditions", "increase effectiveness, efficiency and quality", "provide for the conservation of fuel and materials", etc. It has been shown that the concreteness of these tasks corresponds to a great extent to how responsibly and conscientiously the party organs, basic organizations and the managerial leadership in enterprises, factories and institutions break down the resolutions of the congress and conferences, and how they integrate concrete measures into their work plans, above all in reference to the implementation of the economic policy of the party expressed in national economic plans, politically educational and mass political work, etc.

The kraj and okres party committees, the party committee at the operational division of the Czechoslovak State Railways in Plzen and the enterprise committee of the CPCZ at the Plzen Skoda V.I. Lenin Works have all come to terms well with the assignment of concrete tasks. In spite of individual problems and shortcomings in the specificity of the assigned tasks, it is possible to state that the party organizations and organs in the kraj have created, through the establishment of the tasks, positive preconditions for the fulfillment of the resolutions of the Sixteenth CPCZ Congress.

The comprehensive evaluation of nomenklatura cadres in the West Bohemian kraj has contributed to a further increase in the demands on the managerial,

organizational and politically educational activity of managerial and senior officials, on their work activity and initiative. The vast majority of nomenklatura cadres proved themselves capable during the evaluation period of handling their functions and have the preconditions to perform them in the future as well. The outcomes of the comprehensive evaluation, however, should not be overestimated. Experiences from cadre work have indicated that the effectiveness of the results of the evaluation are reduced gradually with the passage of time from the date of the interview and confirmation of a given individual in his or her function. This is especially true where the evaluation is perceived as a one-time project and not as a permanent means for increasing the sophistication of cadres and the quality of management generally. Therefore it is necessary that the evaluators and party organs return regularly to the adopted conclusions, above all where the tasks of the Sixteenth Congress and the Seventh Five Year Plan will not be fulfilled, so that they can once again judge the work of the appropriate managerial employee and supplement the previously assigned tasks with new ones which may lead to an improvement of the situation. These organs and organizations are working properly when they return to these conclusions at the time of control of the fulfillment of the plan for a unified approach to the assurance of the tasks of national economic plans, in their evaluation of professional or youth group activities, etc.

9276

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BEJDA ON ROLE OF CPCZ IDEOLOGY

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Vasil Bejda, candidate of CPCZ Central Committee, CPCZ Central Committee division chief: "On the Path of Social Progress; Current Issues of Ideological Work]

[Text] In recent days in Prague a conference took place of division chiefs of the central committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries. As a participant in this conference I would like to share some thoughts on certain issues of the ideological struggle, on the difficulties in assuring tasks on the path of social progress, and on problems linked with the acute threat to world peace, all in a spirit of the interpretations and procedures applied at the above conference.

Ideological considerations to an ever greater extent are penetrating all aspects of the building of socialism. In particular, the needs of a further development of the socialist economy place high demands on ideologically educational activity.

Course in the Intensification of the Economy

In the national economy we are facing a complex of for the most part new, complicated tasks which are linked to a full implementation of the political line of the party for an intensification of the economy, for a practical increase in the quality and efficiency of production. We are integrating this line into our lives under conditions where we have at our disposal the same or even more limited resources than in past years and where we must overcome the influences of increased economic discrimination on the part of the imperialist countries. It is even more difficult to achieve deep changes in the thought patterns of managerial employees and the broad spectrum of workers, which under the given conditions represents a critical task for ideologically educational work.

Along with problems and complexities in the assurance of the further growth and dynamism of the socialist economy, certain people are developing skeptical and pessimistic moods. The ones who are giving in to this are forgetting that socialism at the present time is moving into a new, qualitatively higher stage of its development. We are not facing a crisis, as anti-communist propaganda is attempting to suggest to us, but rather the necessity

for solving new problems under different conditions. It is precisely in such a period that everything depends on a realistic analysis of achievements and the elaboration of an optimal program, and on a precise determination of the direction of further endeavors.

The complexity of the current problems of socialist construction and of the current stage of the world revolutionary process demands the thinking through and utilization of more effective and aggressive approaches to ideological influence. An open relationship to the working masses has critical significance, in the sense that we are acquainting them with a material analysis of the situation and winning them over to active support for measures that will lead to changes, organizing their participation in these changes, and developing mass initiative. If we proceed systematically in this fashion, we will be successful in winning their support for unpopular measures as well, such as price measures. On the other hand, any attempt to be tricky, to gloss over problems, the least giving in to an "ostrich policy" will lead to the spread of mistrust, to a weakening of the link between the party and the masses. In a daily application of the Gottwald slogan "With Face To the Masses" we perceive the path as well to the resolution of contemporary economic problems and a guarantee of an effective struggle against all manifestations of opportunism, the path to a further strengthening of the ideologically political unity of our society.

The assurance of multifaceted, often qualitatively new and ever more complex tasks in the development of a mature socialist society is not possible without the constant strengthening of the international unity and solidarity of the socialist countries. Comrade Leonid Breznev clearly expressed this logical necessity of socialist development at the Sixteenth CPCZ Congress: "We must constantly strengthen the unity of fraternal countries, their multilateral ever deeper cooperation in all areas, and in the most rational possible manner join forces and resources in the interest of each of our countries and the entire community". Our party regards these wise words as a fundamental component of a long term program for the building of a mature socialist society, and draws conclusions from them as well for its own ideological work.

The Building of Developed Socialism

In the above context, the following pressing issues of our ideological work come to the fore:

1. Above all is the issue of the creative initiative and activity of the masses, to the development of which ideologically educational work must contribute in a far more substantial manner than heretofore. The activity and initiative-taking participation of workers in the building of a new society is, as is well known, the most valuable type of "capital" which arises in the process of revolutionary changes. The multiplying and developing of this "capital" is today one of the critical conditions for the fulfillment of the tasks of the present time. Our party perceives the foundation of a mass development of activity in a deepening of the socialist relationships of social ownership.

Socialism is evolving during the current development stage above all on its own, collectivist foundations, and for exactly this reason must continue to apply its advantages more demonstratively. Emphasis on a positive role for individualistic, private ownership initiatives is a characteristic toll for impatience, for a skipping of the logical stages in the development of socialism. As the experiences of 1968-69 indicate, this is linked to the danger of a weakening in the socialist economic base and a revival of petty bourgeois moods and attitudes, which may be exploited in the preparation of attempts to destabilize the socialist social order. Only given the existence of dominant relationships based on socialist social ownership can we permit the utilization of small individual production or services to resolve certain economic problems as a supplement to society wide undertakings.

2. A second current problem is related to the criteria of the socio-economic "competition" of socialism and capitalism. Today our country has overcome the unrealistic, subjectivist approach of announcing the schedules of when and in what areas we will overtake capitalism, for instance in per capita steel production. The resolution of separate tasks does not mean an overall basic forward shift of a society. Even though this approach has been overcome in politics, in ideology it has been having lingering echoes. We are still not doing enough to make clear to our people, and especially to the younger generation which is at its formative stage, the qualitative difference in the values and objectives of socialism and the advantages of life under it, so that they may conscientiously participate in its development. In comparing socialism and capitalism priority should not be given to quantitative, but to qualitative differences and indicators. Such an approach makes it possible better and more convincingly to demonstrate the advantages of socialism. Placing emphasis only on the level of material consumption is manifested in an unhealthy consumerism which is foreign to socialism, in a consumer psychology which overlooks the connection between one's own efforts and compensation for work. Simplified conceptions, on the one hand a schematic comprehension of the growth of material consumption, and on the other hand the announcement of an automatic reduction in retail prices have led to the spread of consumerist tendencies. The CPCZ has learned a lesson from these mistakes, and in its ideologically educational activities it is giving priority to the formation of timely outlooks on life for the socialist individual, and on a deepening of the entire socialist way of life.

3. Thirdly, it is necessary consistently to foster pride amongst our people in their socialist homeland, its progressive traditions and current achievements, and to strengthen a conscientious, creative relationship to the socialist community and intensify socialist internationalist sensibilities. The purpose of this is to stimulate worker activity, and to increase their creative role in the building and defense of their socialist homeland. An improvement in education regarding socialist ownership cannot be successful without the overcoming of pro-western (actually pro-capitalist) tendencies, which are becoming evident in certain groups within our population and which are maintained and spread in all kinds of sophisticated ways by foreign anti-communist propaganda. The events in Poland have once again pointed to the

dangers which can arise from these tendencies. The ideological work of the party must focus its efforts still more on the formation and intensification of the class consciousness, vigilance and militance of our citizens in opposition to the reactionary policies and ideology of imperialism, in whatever ways it may be camouflaged.

Attentiveness to World-View Education

In view of the fact that an active attitude of people towards revolutionary social changes stems from their value orientation, we are devoting extraordinary attention to education in a world view. Our efforts have not been without their problems, but nor have they been without successes. More and more people are assimilating scientific socialism and the moral and ethical orientation of socialist humanism. This is not to the liking of reactionary representatives of religion, especially to those elements of the catholic church hierarchy which, in close conjunction with the Vatican, are attempting to exploit believers for antisocialist activities.

This is a clear example of the fact that imperialism is depending on contemporary clericalism not only as a buttress for obsolete structures and thought patterns, but also as an important instrument for the erosion of socialism. The line of world catholicism is especially dangerous. The Vatican, under the influence of John Paul II, is orienting itself towards an escalation of clerical demands, towards an escalation of anticommunism, and is attempting to strengthen its power political positions. This was confirmed during the March stay of our bishops in Rome. The Pope, insofar as the interpretations of bourgeois journalists may be believed, concerned himself in a speech to them among other things with the question of what means would be feasible for a return to religion, to the bosom of the church, especially for those who have become, in his words, victims of "ideological bamboozle". An interesting remark. Might it be a modern attempt to repeat the legendary crusades against the infidels?

In this context, then, even the modified eastern policy of the Vatican becomes clear, focused as it is on strengthening political clericalism in the socialist countries. By means of a differentiated approach, it wants to create and expand the points of friction between individual countries, to sow mistrust between them, and especially in their relations with the Soviet Union. It is not even possible to underestimate the implementation of the conception of a Christian Europe, of a Christian panslavism, of the model of Polish Catholicism and others, which are to aid in the political penetration of and destructive influence within socialist society.

The Vatican also arrogates to itself the right to be an arbiter on the issue of the defense of human rights and freedoms. It is spreading reports of alleged repression of citizen rights to freedom of religion and of worship in our country. And in order to prove their assertions, they do not hesitate to distort the truth concerning religious life in the CSSR. The Vatican is demanding, more and more, blind obedience on the part of priests and of believers, yet reproaches our socialist state when it expects loyalty to the socialist homeland from citizens regardless of their religion or convictions.

We are often reminded, and not only from anticommunist centers, that we should acknowledge reality, i.e. the existence of religion. According to this interpretation, the respecting of reality is equal to its passive acceptance. We perceive reality in connection with the reshaping of the given state of society in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist teachings. And we want all the more to incorporate believers into this struggle, even if it is only a matter of their involvement in the fulfillment of the tasks of the building of socialism in our country, or their involvement in the struggle for peace, for a reduction in international tensions and the prevention of the threatening nuclear catastrophe. In this, and only in this regard, that is on a basis of socialism, does there exist sufficient space for the existence of a church in our society. For us, it is a matter of the creation of the optimal conditions for the building of our society. In this, we are counting on all the citizens of our state, and what is important to us is their constructive work. By the same token, we do not allow anyone, no matter what their reservations, to retard this building process. This applies fully to catholic clericalism as well.

In Reformist Positions

The class enemy is attempting doggedly to fortify its influence on the way that our people will comprehend not only the various questions of international policy, but also development within the socialist community, and in the international revolutionary movement. It is being supported in this by the current positions of certain communist parties of the Western countries, particularly the Italian communist party, which has consciously gone over to a reformist position.

It is no accident at all that E. Berlinguer and his followers have stood on the side of the class enemy in these complex situations. This was the case as well when in Poland matters led to a decisive action in defense of revolutionary achievements. This was the case as well during the events in Afghanistan or in Cambodia, but also as early as the critical period in our country in 1968-69. The leadership of the Italian communist party has always supported unfriendly campaigns which were unfolded in these situations against socialist countries. These capitulationist attitudes have now escalated so far that with the emphasis on a so-called "new model" of the struggle for socialism, a politico-ideological platform has been formulated which is directed against Leninism and its practical experiences which have been confirmed in socialist countries. Moreover, it is being unabashedly forced upon the other parties.

The current position of the CPI leadership eloquently demonstrates the nature of the real background of the slogans concerning the need for a so-called new internationalism. They are meant to discredit the role of the CPUSSR and of the Soviet Union in the international revolutionary movement, and to justify neutralism or the direct pronouncement of an anti-Soviet campaign. The other side of the same coin is the attempt to blur the difference between communists and social reformists. That which is supposed to serve the requirement of deepening the capacity for action of the entire workers and democratic movement, is actually an unsuccessful attempt to

justify the fundamental concessions of social democracy. In light of the recent positions of the CPI we are once again clearly aware that the precondition for a more effective joint approach in conjunction with all leftist and democratic forces is not a weakening, but on the contrary a further strengthening of the international unity and cooperativeness of communists based on consistent Marxist-Leninist principles.

On the other hand, the positions of the CPI leadership, but also the leadership of other parties, still more urgently underline the pressing nature of the requirement that the struggle for the purity of Marxism-Leninism, for the ideological unity of the international revolutionary movement against all manifestations of revisionism and opportunism be systematically conducted as an ongoing inseparable component of our international ideological struggle. Lenin's observation is again being confirmed, that fertile ground for the activization of revisionism is created above all when qualitatively new problems of socialist construction and the antiimperialist struggle are not resolved. Therefore, the most effective weapon against revisionism is the systematic theoretical elaboration and the active explanation of these problems.

It is well known that the CPI leadership has taken the recent events in the People's Republic of Poland, and the attitude of the CPCZ and other fraternal parties to them as the excuse for bringing to the fore its dispute with Leninism.

It is with great satisfaction that we state that the decisive measures of the past 3 months in conjunction with the announcement of martial law have put a stop to counterrevolution in the People's Republic of Poland. At the same time we are aware that this is only the first step, the essential precondition for the actual resolution.

Relevance of "Lessons"

Our party resolved a situation 12-13 years ago which in many ways was similar to the current situation in Poland. It is therefore logical that we return to the Lessons Drawn from Crisis Development in the Party and in Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress, the conclusions of which are still relevant. As this analysis shows, we were successful in overcoming this society-wide upheaval and successfully to consolidate society above all because the party leadership began again consistently to apply the principles of Marxist-Leninist teachings, to utilize the general laws of socialist development and Leninist principles of the building and defense of socialism.

The renewal of the Marxist-Leninist character of the party was the most critical task. This required first of all the discovery, then the isolation and political defeat of proponents of rightist opportunism who had penetrated the party and its leadership. Our experience again confirmed the Leninist conclusion that a critical condition for the building of a new society is the capability for political action of the party, its activity in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism, its ability to lead the working class and the masses of other workers. A precondition for success in uniting

the broad masses around a positive program of consolidation was the uncovering of the correct bases of the false "friends of the people", their connections with reactionary imperialist centers abroad, and the unmasking of the true intentions of the proponents of rightist opportunism, even though these were concealed by demagogic slogans concerning democratization, humanization, or socialist renewal. Party-oriented militant, unceasing ideological work in this area has contributed to the renewal of the ideologically political unity of the party on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, to a renewal of trust in the party and its authority in the ranks of the working class and throughout society.

From an international standpoint, it was important to overcome an artificially evoked mood of antisovietism, to strengthen friendly ties with the socialist community, especially with the Soviet Union. This is still a pressing issue.

It is possible even today to encounter the opinion that in a situation when the Soviet Union is no longer the only mature socialism within the worldwide capitalist encirclement, the responsibility has lessened for other revolutionary forces to support actively the peaceloving policy of the USSR, the spreading of the truth about the land of the Soviets, the decisive struggle against all manifestations of antisovietism. Often this reasoning is used to justify nothing less than unprincipled conduct, the search for progress through compromises with the class enemy. Contemporary developments, however, indicate still more clearly that the greater is the potential of the Soviet Union, the more important its role in world politics, the more substantially it aids all revolutionary, progressive and peaceful forces, the more the reaction unites itself on a platform of antisovietism, the more frantic and angry are the attacks and campaigns against the Soviet Union, and the greater becomes the role of the truth about the Soviet Union and its policy in the worldwide class struggle, its role in the struggle to maintain world peace. In the ideological work of our party, we draw the most consistent conclusions from this. In the uncovering of antisovietism as the central weapon aimed against the entire socialist community, against all forces of progress and peace there lies also the fundamental direction of the ideologically political assistance to revolutionary, democratic, and peaceful forces in the non-socialist world. It is necessary fully to utilize to this end, in both domestic and external propaganda, the possibilities provided by this year's sixtieth anniversary of the creation of the USSR, and all the immense revolutionary changes which have been achieved in all areas of the life of the Soviet people.

The defense of world peace takes first priority in the current tense international situation. For our ideological work as well, this is a task of the first magnitude. Recent developments, even though the forces of militarism have succeeded in worsening international relations, convince us that it is possible to achieve successes in the struggle for peace. The "somersaults" of the principal representatives of the current administration in the USA are also evidence of this. Haig is no longer holding to his statement that issues are more important than peace, and Reagan himself has forsaken his openly warlike terminology and is attempting to appear in the role of head "peacemaker".

This does not mean, however, that American imperialism has given up on its plans to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, and its attempts to achieve world military dominance. Proof of this, among other things, is their stubborn rejection of all peace and disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union, even though it proposes unilateral steps towards a reduction in tensions. A typical example is the rejection of a Soviet proposal for a moratorium and even an offer for a unilateral Soviet reduction in the numbers of medium range nuclear weapons in Europe. It is therefore impossible to slack off in the ideological, propagandistic support of the peaceful initiatives of the socialist community, in effective assistance to all forces fighting against the danger of military, thermonuclear catastrophe which is being prepared by the imperialist reaction.

9276

CSO: 2400/247

OBZINA ON CRIME UNDER SOCIALISM

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 82 p 3

[Article by Jaromir Obzina, CPCZ Central Committee member, CSSR Minister of the Interior]

[Text] There are clear qualitative differences in crime under capitalism and under socialism. Much has changed in the course of the building of socialism in the fight against crime. The professional criminal underworld has been eliminated. Basically by political means and judicial penalties open counterrevolutionary attempts to liquidate socialism in the CSSR have been smashed. We are obliged, however, to seek the answer to the question of why under socialism crime exists and what are its causes. We are aware that without a deeper knowledge of its causes and conditions socialist society cannot carry on an effective fight against it.

Facts indicate that even under socialism crime is an aggregate social phenomenon of an antisocial character, i.e. intrinsically foreign to the basis of the communist socio-economic order. We cannot, however, accept the view that under socialism the conditions, surroundings and factors for criminality exist, but in no sense its causes. We consider this assertion to be too self-serving and, moreover, theoretically unproven. If the conception of the security policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state is to be based on scientific findings and not solely on pure political and judicial intuition, it is necessary to determine the causes of criminality, and scientifically confirm them.

Limiting the Extent of Criminality

At the same time, we emphasize that we search for the causes of criminality under socialism not as a purely abstract product of thought, but by means of analyses of the economic, social, political, and spiritual sphere of the life of society, and in such a way that every individual is understood as an aggregation of given social relations along with his or her own biological and psychological characteristics. Therefore we seek a true, objective determination of the causes of crime from the confrontation of our discussions and findings with social reality. If the causes of criminality under socialism lie in the above four basic spheres of social life, i.e. the economic, social, political and spiritual, in close conjunction with the biological and

psychological makeup of each and every person, then individual, specific branches of science are not capable of discovering them. This in no way, however, reduces the significance of the research of these disciplines and their results for the comprehensive study of a complex social phenomenon such as criminality.

When Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels explained the causes of criminality in capitalism, they showed that this social phenomenon is connected with the base of this social order, with its production and social relations--with the private ownership of the means of production, with the exploitation and impoverishment of the working masses, and with their social uncertainty. And even though we fully acknowledge the revolutionary social changes realized after the victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must state that these changes did not make it possible to eliminate criminality completely. Until society achieves mature communism, objective social conditions will make it possible only to limit substantially the social danger of crime and its extent, but not to eliminate it.

It is generally known that under socialism, under conditions of the social ownership of the means of production and the planned management of production, distribution, exchange, and consumption, that the socialist production of goods exists objectively along with its related categories: goods, money, the market, supplier-consumer relationships among the branches of the national economy and within these branches, and that the law of value is applicable. These realities are clear to anyone, even though individuals and sometimes even social groups think them through far from completely and underestimate them. It is just these realities that show the magnitude of the period of historical development that we must still defeat in order to reach communism. For the present, however, it is necessary to emphasize that without these economic realities and phenomena the path to communism is not feasible or realistic.

Under socialism there exist 3 forms of ownership: state socialist ownership, the ownership of all the people; cooperative socialist ownership, the ownership of employees merged under the socialist cooperative program, in other words the ownership of socialist social and other social organizations; personal ownership (ownership of the citizens, which has a mainly consumer character and may not be used for any purposes other than the satisfaction of needs).

In addition to these forms of ownership there also exists in our society private ownership, i.e. citizen ownership outside of the framework of socialist social and personal ownership, as a holdover from capitalism. This form of ownership is constitutionally and legally restricted and its utilization is justified to the extent that its misuse for the exploitation of the work of others is made impossible. It includes the individual ownership of land, and other aspects of individual ownership which do not fulfill the conditions of personal ownership and, finally, ownership on the part of nonsocialist organizations (domestic and foreign). The various forms of ownership under socialism and the corresponding forms of possession cannot rule out the

possibility of the nonsocialist use of ownership which under certain conditions may have even a criminal, antijudicial and even an anti-constitutional character.

Social and Class Relations

With regard to the causes of criminality under socialism, social and class realities, problems of class differentiation and efforts to achieve a social homogeneity of society all have their importance. Experiences have convinced us that the fight for social equality (the homogeneity) of society under communism is a demanding, relatively long term process which has its own objective and logical stages. After the victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the following tasks are gradually resolved in this area:

--the liquidation of the exploiting classes and the beginning of new classes and groups of a socialist society--the working class, cooperativized farmers, and socialist intelligentsia;

--the overcoming of the basic class differences among the friendly socialist classes;

--the full overcoming and disappearance of fundamental social differences stemming from the old division of labor, and the achievement of the full social equality (homogeneity) of society.

From the foregoing it follows that the "building of a classless society" clearly may not be equated with the achievement of full "social equality of society". There exist in society both class differences and social differences which are mutually related, but not identical. Therefore, historically and in terms of content is it not possible to equate forms of overcoming class differences with forms of overcoming social differences. The distinguishing of class and social differences under socialism is important as well for an accurate perception of the content of the security policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state, and also for a scientific analysis of the causes of crime and other antisocial activities under socialism.

Experiences from practical life under socialism document that under socialism there exist, in addition to class differences, social differences as well. Not even during the building of a developed, mature socialist society do classes change into social groups, but remain as social classes, as the experience of the Soviet Union has confirmed. Clear social differences, both within classes and between them are evident even in socialist society. For example, there are differences in the nature of work, especially between employees engaged primarily in blue collar and those engaged primarily in white collar jobs, and differences between city and country dwellers, and between the city and the country.

Class differences and social differences can be, and under concrete conditions in fact are, the source of various specific needs and interests of members of

a socialist society. There can then become evident, and in some cases do so, as social, as a rule nonantagonistic, conflict. From the basic development trends in the area of class-oriented political relations following the Sixteenth CPCZ Congress, there follows a programmatic requirement for the liquidation of the remains of any kind of counterrevolutionary attempts by antisocialist forces on the one hand, and on the other hand an orientation towards the gradual merging of the working class, the cooperativized farmers and the socialist intelligentsia under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party. In our society we are seeing the ripening and culmination of the historical period of class struggle in the concluding phase of the overcoming of the remains of the exploiting classes and the social strata of the old bourgeois society and its relics, while at the same time there is a gradual implementation of the society-wide development of our socialist society in the form of a merger of the working class, the cooperativized farmers and the socialist intelligentsia. As long as the remnants of the exploiting classes and the social strata of the former bourgeois society as well as the negative external influences of contemporary imperialism are not eliminated, both these elements of social development will function in a dialectical unity--the class struggle and the merger of the classes of socialist society. The merger of classes becomes the determining, critical factor in the construction of a mature, developed socialist society. With a view to the class struggle with the remnants of the exploiting classes and social strata of bourgeois society, this is gradually becoming, and will become the determining trend of social development in the evolution of classes and social groups of a socialist society into a homogeneous socialist society. The fulfillment of the program of the communist party leads objectively to the limitation and toning down of asocial, socially unfriendly types of interaction and forms barriers against unfriendly influences. This is a long term process which will be completed upon the achievement of the construction of developed socialism.

Remnants of the Past

The existence of classes, and of class and social inequalities and objective conflicts within socialist society represents, just like the economic area, a potential source of possible causes of criminality. The social unity of that socialist society which actually exists and is strengthening itself, does not imply the full overcoming of class or social differences, nor of conflicts, and therefore does not eliminate the possibility of the existence of causes of criminality. This is the case because the social unity of our society may not be equated with the social homogeneity of society under communism. Let us recall once again Lenin's words that from the viewpoint of communism a socialist society is still, especially in the social area, "unjust." The people of socialist countries, of Marxist-Leninist parties and of socialist states may be justifiably proud of the results which have been achieved in socialist construction. At the same time, however, they must be sufficiently critical and not be satisfied with the achieved level of socialist development and its successes, but remain faithful to their revolutionary policies and their objective--communism.

We have pointed out the reasons that we are now in a stage in the development of socialist society when from an economic and social standpoint there may

appear a motivation on the part of individuals and groups in the form of an attempt to satisfy their needs and interests not by work, but by illegal, criminal activities. The political and social spheres of the socialist society are struggling against such activities. They are encouraging, however, the remnants of the past generally and especially of capitalism in the social consciousness. "The primary task," comrade Gustav Husak asserted at the Sixteenth CPCZ Congress, "is to conduct a principled struggle against the various manifestations of petty bourgeois behavior and remnants in the consciousness of the people."

What is to be the basis of this task from the standpoint of the struggle with criminal and other anti-social activity?

Remnants of the past under socialism are the remains, the leftovers of previous socio-economic relations, views, thoughts, morals, and traditions inherited from the old, pre-socialist society. They are the product of social relationships founded on private ownership of the means of production and on corresponding phenomena in the area of the social consciousness. Their existence follows from the reality that under the conditions of socialism the full social homogeneity of society is not achieved. It is, that is, connected with the lack of development, of maturity of socialism in all areas and especially in the area of social consciousness.

An important factor contributing to the retention, maintenance or renovation of these remnants is the existence of contemporary capitalism and its direct and indirect influence on the socialist countries and its efforts to retard their development.

The concept of "remnants of the past under socialism" has a summarizing, aggregating, generalizing character. We express by it objective phenomena and the content of specific forms of social consciousness and the subjective activity of individuals, groups, levels and, in a certain historical stage, even the fragments of classes or the classes themselves which are in conflict with the values of socialism. Remnants of the past can and probably will exist throughout the entire socialist period until the achievement of the full social homogeneity of society.

Overcoming these remnants of the past is one of the essential preconditions for the liquidation of criminality as a mass social phenomenon. There exist a number of "remnants of the past under socialism" which have an objective character and under certain circumstances and conditions may be a reason for criminal or other antisocial activity. At the same time however, there exist a number of other remnants of a subjective character which are impossible to define as an immediate cause of criminality, even though they may abet criminal activity. These include above all remnants in the area of social consciousness. It is, therefore, impossible to designate all remnants of the past as causes of criminality.

However, the existence of remnants and the influences which activate them does not always lead automatically to socially negative phenomena. Negative phenomena result from the appropriate conditions, which may consist of

conflicts and interpersonal relationship, the violation of the standards of socialist coexistence, the character traits of people, an unhealthy moral and psychological atmosphere in collectives, or of an inadequate struggle with negative phenomena. For these reasons the significance increases of the subjective factor in the overcoming of the negative phenomena in socialist society.

The method for mounting a frontal assault against these remnants and the many ailments which form fertile ground for the spread of antisocial thoughts and relationships was indicated by comrade Vasil Bilak, presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, in RUDE PRAVO on 2 April 1982 with the words, "The very best ideologically educational work will not bring the expected result so long as there will exist shortcomings in the planning, the administration, the organization and inspection of work, in supplying, in services, and a shortage of criticism and self-criticism; in short, as long as there will be cracks which will serve to hold fertile soil for petty bourgeois holdovers." All of this points to an immense amount of unused capacity which exists for social prevention in the struggle with crime. It is, therefore, impossible to agree with views which ignore "remnants of the past under socialism" when studying the causality of criminal and other antisocial activities, as was the case in this country at the time of the social crisis in 1968 and 1969.

It is also impossible, however, to adopt the comfortable and theoretically sterile view, expressed with cheap phrases, that the causes of crime under socialism are only the remnants of capitalism, and to consider this an explanation and proof of the causes of criminal and antisocial activity. It is, certainly, impossible to assume speculatively and consider as given that which must be proven scientifically! And in this area the speculative claim that remnants of the past are the cause of causes of all criminality under socialism is a meager outcome.

Our analysis has been focused on that, within the overall conception of the fight against crime, we are able on the one hand to count realistically on the objective realities in which we find ourselves, and so that we were able on the other hand to depend firmly on those advantages of that social order which we have actually achieved under the leadership of the communist party during the history of the building of socialism. At the same time we must be aware that the fulfillment of our ideals lies along the path of the creative mastery and further development of the legacy of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, an acknowledgement of the laws of social development under socialism and their creative implementation. The theoretical conclusions of V.I. Lenin are still valid for our work, in which he cautioned that "to reshape the basic conditions of economic life, to battle against habits which every small husbandman has had drummed into him for centuries and millenia is a task which, even given the complete overthrow of the exploiting classes, would require long years of intense organizational work." This is also related to our principled and uncompromising struggle with bourgeois and revisionist concepts of criminology.

Overcoming the causes of crime holds promise only in terms of a comprehensive approach to this phenomenon which includes a broad range of economic, social, political, security, educational, and psycho-pedagogical tasks in which the determining role is played by the gradual reshaping of existing social relationships to communist relationships. The content and techniques for resolving a concrete share of these problems in the current historical period have been articulated for us in the tasks of the Sixteenth CPCZ Congress. Only in the successful fulfillment of these tasks can there be a guarantee of further progress in the fight against crime.

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CSO: 2400/245

NEW DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE APPOINTED

Budapest MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 22, 2 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Dr Laszlo Papocsi was appointed deputy minister of agriculture on the first of June of this year. Born in 1939 in Balassagyarmat, he is a graduate of the University of Veterinary Medicine and a member of the MSZMP. Beginning in 1964, he was employed at the Babolna State Farm. He has had nearly 20 years of on-the-job experience, much of it in executive or managerial positions.

He has achieved notable results in establishing the biological bases for industrial type production systems, laying the ground work and organizational framework for scientific fodder managements.

He is one of the organizers of enterprise integrations including the BCR.

/The collaboration between the Babolna State Farm, the Chinoin and Richter Pharmaceutical firms/ as well as the Fodder Management Association. He is also the initiator of the TETRA poultry raising system and other animal husbandry and feeding systems.

His production organizing activity includes providing services for closed production systems and setting up sales and business partnerships. He has fostered foreign relations and is a member of the WPSA [International Scientific Poultry Society].

He has been active in social and political work at local and district levels. He is a member of the National Veterinary Hygiene Council and member and vice chairman of the Committee of Veterinary Medicine of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Duties of the new deputy ministry will include international business relations, enterprise supervision and commerce. He will head the aforelisted departments within the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

CSO: 2500

ACHIEVEMENTS, PLANS OF MILITARY TECHNICAL ACADEMY SUMMARIZED

Warsaw WOJSKO LUDOWE in Polish No 4, Apr 82 pp 74-77

[Article by Major General Aleksander Grabowski: "In the Service of the Fatherland and Science"]

[Text] The 30-year history of the "Jaroslaw Dabrowski" Military Technical Academy is an integral part of Poland's economic development and of the modernization, advancement, and improvement of our armed forces. Over all these past years the school has grown into a large-scale scientific research and teaching complex, earned a solid reputation both within the military and in the eyes of the general public, and is especially well known in the scientific community and in industrial circles.

The people associated with our academy, people who represent the school's most valuable capital assets, are keenly aware of what it was like during the pioneering years of the school's construction, years filled with hard work dedicated to its dynamic development and to the attainment of its present configuration.

The first five years of the school's history were spent recruiting faculty, setting up laboratory facilities from the ground up, finalizing teaching methods and curricula, nurturing skills that befit an institution of higher military education, and bringing the educational process into line with the process of instilling military values.

The newly established school focused most of its attention on teacher training problems. This was because most members of the teaching staff were young officers, primarily graduates of civilian schools, engineers who were not familiar with the design of military equipment or with problems associated with its operation and maintenance.

The Soviet specialists sent to the school proved to be a great help in this difficult situation. We gratefully remember generals Leosheni, Ovchinnikow, Semenyuk, Ivanov and Arefiev and colonels Kulesha, Silyaev, and others. A group of well-known Polish professors were also able to offer their cooperation, including inter alia, professors Groszkowski, Pelczynski, Ziemia, Smolenski, Urbanski, Pogorzelski. They provided the young lecturers with instruction in teaching methods, they infected them with the science bug, and

they served as advisers and members of review panels for the school's first masters theses and, later on, doctoral dissertations.

The year 1956 marked the end of the era devoted to meeting the most urgent needs of the new academic center and to the offering of courses that had a strongly professional and specialized orientation. This was a period dedicated to the mobilization of resources and to improving the professional skills of the young faculty.

The latter half of the 1950s and all of the 1960s confronted the school with new tasks and demands. New kinds of technical equipment and armaments were beginning to enter the arsenal of the armed forces. The armed forces look to WAT [the Military Technical Academy] for the specialists they need who are equipped with a solid background of theoretical and general knowledge. The need arose to come up with new technical designs and new methodological approaches. Automation, electronics, and cybernetics began to take on special importance.

For these reasons, WAT launched efforts to engage in basic research work. Laboratory, teaching, and research facilities were expanded. The first habilitation colloquia were held, initially before the councils of other academic institutions and, after appropriate accreditations were achieved, before WAT's own academic council. In the wake of the school's reorganization academic faculties were set up with new areas of specialization, e.g., missile technology, radar and, for the first time in Poland, equipment operation, cybernetics, and applied physics. The scope of the scientific research projects under way began to broaden in pace with the formation of research teams headed up by independent researchers-teachers. The physical expansion of the school moved ahead and the size of the student body increased as new areas of technical specialization were introduced into the armed forces. The scope of the school's basic research effort began to expand at a rapid pace.

In conjunction with the redoubled efforts of faculty members these projects began to produce the desired results. The country's first lasers, analog computers, a technology for the manufacture of thin-walled pipe using the continuous welding process, and work in the area of compressed field theory attracted a great deal of attention, and not just in Poland. The school's prestige was enhanced, and its research teams and their publications received worldwide recognition. The Military Technical Academy started to become increasingly prominent not only within the armed forces, but also in the eyes of the civilian population, especially so in the scientific community.

At the end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s there was a marked increase in the importance of the role played by highly skilled technicians.

Additional substantive and organizational changes had to be made in our school in order to meet the demands generated by the multidisciplinary advancement of military technology. To this end curriculum plans and programs were modernized, courses were set up for the training of military meteorologists, and a determined effort was made to improve the administration of WAT. The academy

turned into a large-scale, vigorous teaching-research complex, a school on the order of a polytechnic university. The then-commandant, major general Sylwestr Kaliski, made a great contribution to this effort. By virtue of his individuality and dynamism, his perseverance and determination he left a permanent mark in the history of the school.

During the latter half of the 1970s the main focal point of concern was finding ways to improve the system of degree programs. The new degree program model that was developed and steadily put into practice during 1976-1980 offers: a standard masters degree program, a masters degree program for graduates of higher officer schools with technical majors, a correspondence masters degree program for engineers who graduated from WAT in earlier years, various post-graduate degree programs and courses--mainly in the field of military logistics support, a reserve officers candidate school that trains specialists for defense industries, and a well-developed doctoral degree program for full-time and working students. So, this is a multitiered degree program model forming the basis for training specialists with highly developed technical and military skills and providing military engineers with opportunities to continuously enhance and refine their skills.

A key feature of this degree program model is that it also provides for an optimal number of fields of study and areas of specialization while preserving a common theoretical training base for the respective disciplines. In the course of modifying the traditional fields of study and areas of specialization factors which have a critical impact on the future advancement of military technology and the organization of the armed forces were taken into account.

The introduction of modern curricula and new disciplines also tends to bring about changes in teaching methodology. The new degree program model calls for students to play a more autonomous and active role in the learning process. Time has been set aside in degree program schedules for guided self-study, thereby reducing the load of tutorial and group class sessions.

Some important evolutionary changes have taken place in the work of the social sciences and economics departments. A high priority has been given to the block of subjects carrying the general heading "Fundamental Principles of Military Education" which is designed to give WAT graduates the training they need to carry on ideological and indoctrination work in military units. The new curricula also acknowledge the need to give students a stronger background not only in economics, but also in history, the knowledge of which is an essential precondition to gaining a proper grasp of current events.

The efficient utilization of scientific research apparatuses, audiovisual media, and television has made it possible to step up the pace of the teaching process. It is largely owing to the fact that the school has been engaged in scientific research work that funds were obtained for equipping laboratories and lecture rooms. The academy attaches a great deal of importance to encouraging student academic interests. Study clubs have stepped up their activities in almost all academic fields. Approximately 10 percent of the total student body, whose academic interests extend beyond the requirements

of their respective degree programs, are members of these clubs. These clubs are an excellent example of independent intellectual inquiry, and they serve to enrich our fund of technical knowledge.

Especially gifted students have been given opportunities to undertake degree programs that are tailored to their individual interests.

The growing load of teaching and indoctrination duties has been paralleled by a corresponding increase in the level of scientific research activity. Much has changed since the early 1960s when our school was known primarily for its work with lasers and analog computers. The pace of work on the scientific research front has increased steadily to the point where it has, so to speak, finally caught up. The school has introduced refinements into its basic research policy, and its research teams have taken on specialized orientations. Owing to its modern laboratory facilities and flexible organizational structure, which makes it possible to consolidate research efforts, WAT has embarked upon comprehensive scientific research projects of a nature that goes beyond basic research and application and development projects. These comprehensive projects entail the advancement of military technology, the development of improved designs for military equipment, the technologies used to manufacture such equipment, and the rules governing its use both in peacetime and on some future battlefield.

For example, projects have been under way that are devoted to the comprehensive study of mechanical vehicles with a view to the improvement of research and computation methods, the optimalization of design parameters, and the selection of the right kinds of fabricating materials. The thrust of this particular kind of project is closely correlated with the requirements of the nation's automotive industry. Cooperation in this area is devoted in particular to research on reducing the toxicity of exhaust gases, research on vehicle tires, the application of hydrokinetic torque converters, suspension dynamics, the incorporation of electronic components into motor vehicles, ways to enhance vehicle reliability and durability, and so on.

We have scored some significant accomplishments in basic and applied research in the field of mechanics. The resonance of non-stationary waves in plastic media, the propagation of shock and explosion waves and their impact on structures, explosion physics, new concepts in the field of quantum mechanics, experimental work on metal fatigue--these are problems of universal interest.

The achievements we have made to date in the realm of scientific research revolve for the most part around the successful solution of a number of scientific and technical problems of key importance to the advancement of military technology and to the growth of the national economy. These achievements have made a significant contribution to the advancement of Polish science and technology. We have also done our part to help enhance Poland's defenses and to upgrade the defensive capabilities of Warsaw Pact armed forces.

The benefits of the scientific research work performed by WAT can be seen in many areas of Polish national life. Electronic automated telephone exchanges of varying capacities, computer systems based on the finite-elements method used for the strength analysis of physical structures, and optimal-skid braking

systems for passenger autos and semitrucks have come into widespread use. Laser technologies have been put to work in military equipment, rangefinders, surgical instruments, plumb bobs used in construction work and in the mining industry, geodetic devices, and industrial robots.

Devices used to locate miners trapped underground, the technology and manufacture of explosives used in surface strip mining, and the development of more sophisticated technologies for the production of infantry firearms have also proved to be extremely useful. Mention should also be made of drill equipment and simulators used for the training of maintenance and operating crews serving with radiotechnical troops, the air force, and armored forces; a four-monitor, interactive graphical computer system; ultrasonic delay lines and subassemblies with acoustic surface waves for radars and infrared radiation sensors and related devices.

Other basic research findings have also found a lasting place in Poland's scientific hall of fame, e.g., basic research on the photoelectric properties of semiconductors, metal fatigue, microwave acoustics, wave propagation and reactions, explosion physics, aeroelasticity, flying object control theory, the dynamics of deformed bodies, large-scale systems theory, and the properties of liquid crystal substances.

In addition to its direct impact on the nation's defenses and the national economy, the intensification of the scientific research effort is going a long way toward upgrading the skills of the research and teaching staff. As a result, a wide range of new equipment has been installed in research and teaching laboratories and the groundwork has been laid for the opening up of new scientific disciplines of the future and, thereby, for the training of new specialists. The teaching, scientific research, and applications and production-oriented activities of a modern school should be closely interrelated, mutually supportive, and mutually complementary.

The scientific achievements of the academy are receiving a great deal of publicity in domestic and foreign publications and in forums dedicated to the promotion of inventions and innovations. WAT's record of scientific accomplishment has been reinforced through the signing of long-term agreements on cooperation with scientific institutions, universities, government ministries, enterprises, and branches of the armed forces.

Wide-ranging foreign contacts have served to strengthen the respected position occupied by WAT in the scientific world. We have entered into agreements with the following branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences: the Lebedev Institute of Physics, the Physics Institute, and the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry. An agreement with the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Radio and Electronic Engineering is in the works. In recognition of his great contribution to the advancement of scientific cooperation between our school's research teams and teams of Soviet scholars and to the strengthening of the esprit de corps of our respective armies the Academic Council of WAT has awarded the degree doctor honoris causa to marshal of the Soviet Union, Dmitri Ustinov, and to the Nobel prize winner, academician Saeovov.

by laying the groundwork for the professional scholarly advancement of its own staff members the academy is making it possible for staff members of military institutes and scientific research centers and higher military schools and officers serving in allied armies to pursue doctoral degrees.

In spite of the difficult economic situation of 1980-1981 we have registered a number of new achievements. The results of our efforts during these years are not inferior to those of earlier years, and we accomplished these things thanks to the redoubled efforts of the whole academic community.

By way of summing up the school's 30-year record of accomplishment in the teaching and research fields it is fitting that we should recall just a few of these accomplishments:

Here they are:

- 11,180 graduates with undergraduate and masters degrees in engineering, including students from allied armies;
- 746 graduates earning PhDs, including foreign students;
- 76 persons earned the academic title doctor habilitatus;
- 52 persons earned the title of professor, including 12 persons with the title of full professor;
- approximately 1,000 scientific theories were developed that were put to practical use in the armed forces, defense industries, and the national economy;
- nearly 20,000 scholarly articles were published, of which in recent years there has been an increasingly larger number of articles that have appeared in specialized foreign journals;
- several dozen scholarly books and monographs were published (some have been translated into other languages);
- 531 patents and certificates of protection, including 27 that were granted abroad;
- 11 national prizes, 73 prizes and honors awarded by the Ministry of National Defense, 11 Polish Academy of Science prizes, and 31 prizes awarded by government ministries.

The present state of the school, its record of achievement in the teaching and scientific research fields, and its prestige and status are grounds for our deriving a sense of justifiable satisfaction from a job well done. The results of our work and service testify to the validity of our chosen ends and means.

The enormous efforts made by faculty members and students, their creativity and dedication have played a role in the fulfillment of the school's development programs. These efforts have been supported by the constant helpfulness and goodwill of the senior staff of the Ministry of National Defense. As a result, we now have at our disposal a diverse and modernly equipped base of scientific facilities, a sound infrastructure of administrative-social and sports-recreation services. We are firmly convinced that the money and effort invested in the founding and development of our school were well spent. We are repaying our debt to the socialist fatherland in the form of the concrete dividends of our work, i.e., a well trained cadre of engineers that is

dedicated to responsible service and numerous scientific developments that are of benefit to the national defense, science, technology, and the national economy. We will continue to serve in this capacity by responding quickly and flexibly to the needs of the armed forces both when it comes to the training of specialists and when it comes to the performance of scientific research work.

Over the next few years the main focus of the school's efforts will be on the efficient fulfillment of the series of tasks assigned by the Ministry of National Defense task force and spelled out in "Premises and Trends Governing the Further Development of WAT During 1981-1985."

In 1981 we adopted a new model for the training of military engineers at WAT. In the course of developing this new model consideration was given to current trends in the advancement of science and technology, especially so in the field of military technology, emerging new trends in the national system of engineering degree programs, and the latest achievements in the field of pedagogy at the university level. This model is responsive to the requirements of the system for the training of engineers in the military.

As was similarly the case in the past, the school's new degree program plans and curricula recognize training in the area of liberal arts disciplines and general technical disciplines to the cornerstone of the engineer training process that should provide graduates with the background they need to work on their own to keep up with the latest achievements in science and technology throughout their careers.

In specialized technical subjects greater consideration has been given to such problems as the effectiveness of combat equipment, technical troubleshooting, equipment reliability, cost effectiveness, and so on. One advantage of the new degree program plans and curricula is the fact that they have been fully integrated with tactical-technical subjects and sociopolitical subjects have been designed so as to better prepare graduates for direct, effective ideological-indoctrination work.

Appreciating the importance of the role played by practicums in the preparation of graduates for work in their first duty assignments, improvements have been made in the system used to schedule these practicums.

It is expected that further refinements will be made in the methods used to encourage students to take a more active approach to their studies, and it is likewise expected that an effort will be made to encourage them to acquire new knowledge on their own, especially through self-study, participation in academic clubs, and the pursuit of independent degree programs. A proper role in the educational process will also be given to the problem-solving method of study backed up by the use of audiovisual and computer equipment. Plans are also being made to introduce advanced kinds of teaching materials over the next few years. Based on the school's wide-ranging program of scientific research work, further improvements will be made in the school's laboratory and proving ground facilities.

The refinement of the educational process will be accompanied by efforts aimed at raising the level of instruction and by increased demands placed on both faculty members and students. This should be manifested by a high level of discipline, which in turn will contribute to the further enhancement of the effectiveness of the educational process.

Relying on the substantial scientific and technical resources at our disposal, we will continue to pursue our scientific research programs. The following programs figure most prominently among the diverse thrusts of this effort: radioelectronic reconnaissance and countermeasures (covering laser, satellite, and thermal technologies); military applications of laser technologies; logistics support systems; data processing systems and their utilization of operations research; military telecommunications systems; development studies and new theoretical studies in the field of rocket and tube-artillery weapons; improvements in the design and operating methods military mechanical vehicles, aircraft, and engineer equipment; optimalization of the design, materials and technologies used in the erection of military engineering installations; new electronic technologies (thermovision, integrated and fiber optics, data imaging using liquid crystals, and so on); defense against mass destruction weapons; topographic and meteorological support for armed forces combat operations. The scope of interdisciplinary work tying together military technology with military science, the social sciences, planning sciences, and so on will be broadened. Wherever possible, full-cycle research and development projects will be undertaken encompassing the phases of basic research, applied research, design and applications work, system production, and controlled operation of pilot systems.

Some increasingly more challenging and more complex tasks are in store for WAT, but, at the same time, these tasks are matched to the highly developed skills and justified aspirations of the school's staff that make their successful fulfillment a foregone conclusion. In the midst of these trying and complex economic and political conditions now facing our country we shall always strive to set an example of supremely dedicated work and service.

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POLISH-SOVIET HIGHER SCHOOL COOPERATION DISCUSSED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Mar 82 p 7

[Article by W.B.]

[Text] For universities in our country scholarly cooperation with foreign universities and scholarly institutions represents a highly important area of activity that serves to broaden the range of contacts with the world academic community and allows for the advantageous pooling of our own scholarly resources with the resources of other centers of learning abroad.

This cooperation began to develop at an especially rapid pace during the 1970s. By 1980 there were almost 50 universities involved in this kind of cooperation working on more than 800 research topics, 620 of which involved cooperation with socialist countries, under the terms of 260 separate agreements on scientific research cooperation.

Institutions of higher education and scholarly institutions in the Soviet Union occupy one of the most prominent places among our various partners engaged in this kind of cooperation. These institutions maintain ties with our universities under the terms of 100 agreements on direct cooperation, and these institutions are also working with each other under the terms of several multilateral research programs that are being sponsored by CEMA and other international programs. On the Polish side there are 44 institutions of higher education which are cooperating with their Soviet counterparts, while on the Soviet side there are more than 70 centers which are taking part in joint research programs. Many of these institutions are bound together by a history of cooperative research going back more than 30 years. Some of these schools are Moscow University, Yerevan University, and the Moscow Institute of Economics. Specifically, Warsaw University and Lodz University are working together with Moscow University in the social sciences field (law, Russian language and literature, political economy, psychology, and pedagogy) and in the exact sciences--high energy physics. Marie Curie-Sklodowska University is carrying on its tradition of successful cooperation with Yerevan University in the fields of history and philology.

This cooperation is taking place primarily in the form of scholarly information sharing, reciprocal exchanges of scholars and researchers, the

organization of international scholarly conferences and symposia, and joint publications and research programs.

One of the most interesting of these programs is the one being worked on by scientists from Lodz University, i.e., the so-called Pamir Experiment--a joint study with their Soviet counterparts on the characteristics of cosmic radiation.

This cooperation with Soviet institutions of higher education is now taking on special importance in view of the durability and great effectiveness of these ties that guarantee their continued intensive development in the years to come.

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YOUTH TOURISM PROGRAM WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES NOTED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by "szan": "Some Travel Tips from 'JUVENTUR'"]

[Text] In June of this year the first groups of young people will be going on trips to socialist countries arranged by JUVENTUR, the Youth Travel Agency of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth. It is expected that this agency will be making travel arrangements for nearly 40,000 persons.

As has traditionally been the case, most of these tourists, i.e., 19,000 persons, will be traveling to Hungary. These trips will span several days and will involve visits to some of that country's most interesting regions. Plans have also been made for recreational trips lasting from 10 to 14 days, mainly to Lake Balaton. Ten-day sailboat cruises on Lake Balaton promise to be a popular attraction.

Bulgaria will be playing host to 6,500 people, most of whom will be going to the Black Sea coast. Also being offered are group tours arranged as part of exchanges between "sister cities" and other tours labeled "Friendship Trains and Cruises." While visiting Bulgaria Polish youth will take part in the traditional Folklore Festival held in Primorsko. Another form of recreational tourism which 500 young Poles will be taking advantage of involves sojourns in tent camps along the coast.

JUVENTUR is also offering trips to: the GDR--multiple-day excursions to Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden and Erfurt, two-week language courses, special-interest tours; Romania--Black Sea vacations; Czechoslovakia--short tourist and recreational trips to such popular spots as Karlovy Vary and Marianske Lazne. In addition, 1,500 school-age youth will be staying in Czechoslovakia as part of summer camp programs.

How much will a JUVENTUR excursion cost? Unfortunately, a young person, unless he or she is able to obtain a subsidy from the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, will be forced to make some substantial financial sacrifices. For example, a 13-day stay at Veronce in Hungary, where tent accommodations and two meals daily are provided, costs--spending money and passport fees not included--16,000 zlotys, while a trip to Slunchev Bryag [Bulgaria] costs 17,000 zlotys. These prices are still lower than those offered by, say,

"Orbis," but the quality of tourist service arrangements are also tailored to meet the capabilities of JUVENTUR clients. Transportation costs have had something to do with this substantial rise in prices.

With the consent of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth Main Board JUVENTUR has placed the union's voivodship branch offices in charge of signing up persons interested in going on any of these tours.

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SZCZERBOWSKI BOOK ON DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE REVIEWED

Warsaw SPRAWY MIĘDZYNARODOWE in Polish No 7, Jul 1981 pp 155-157

[Review by Edward Wojcik of book "Rozbrojenie w Skali Strategicznej, Eurostrategicznej i Europejskiej [Disarmament on the Strategic, Eurostrategic, and European Scale] by Zdzisław Szczerbowski, Ministry of National Defense Publishers, Warsaw, 1981, 263 pages]

[Text] The emphasis placed on the importance and timeliness of disarmament is a truism. All the more so these days--at a time when we are witnessing a significant increase in the tempo of the arms race and a clear impasse in almost all negotiations dedicated to issues of detente and disarmament. Finding a way out of this impasse is contingent upon a number of factors. One of these factors is a thorough knowledge of the issues involved in the arms race and disarmament in terms of both their historical and contemporary backgrounds. As a part of the general trend toward a greater understanding of these matters there is an increasing awareness on the part of individuals, groups, and entire nations of the need to take a resolute stand against the arms race and score a breakthrough in disarmament negotiations.

The present-day machinery of disarmament negotiations consists of a number of elements. In the Polish literature on this subject one encounters a wide range of viewpoints that discuss either the general problems of disarmament or specific disarmament dialogues. The author of this work is probably among one of the first scholar-journalists to make an attempt at analyzing and evaluating the several different disarmament dialogues, their interrelationships, and interdependencies. In this respect this is a pioneering work in Poland.

The introduction to this work comprises a general overview of the following issues: the evolution of the balance of power between East and West and its impact on disarmament talks during individual periods; an outline of the doctrinal premises of U.S. and NATO policies during the postwar years, focusing mainly on the dual political concept of "detente plus disarmament" that was adopted by the North Atlantic pact at the beginning of the 1970s; the efforts of the socialist countries dedicated to disarmament and slowing down the arms buildup. This part of the book also contains a comparative breakdown analyzing the multilateral treaties (agreements) on military detente and arms limitations that were entered into during the period

1957-1979 (a total of eight treaties), bilateral treaties (17 in all), and the basic elements of the presentday disarmament negotiations machinery that was set up during the 1970s. This provides the reader with the essential background needed in order to understand the work's main subject matter.

Chapter I talks about the main problems of SALT III. Chapter II, entitled "Bargaining Chips and Eurostrategic Weapons," deals with both certain region of our continent and also specific weapons (armaments) deployed in Europe that have not yet been the subject of any disarmament negotiations. The book analyzes the origins and evolution of this problem and clearly identifies the forces responsible for this state of affairs. "There are two factors," states the author, "that play a key role in the West's effort both to step up the arms buildup and to exploit disarmament talks for the purpose of gaining military superiority over the socialist countries. Namely, bargaining chips and the eurostrategic arms buildup (the so-called 'gray zone'). The appearance of both of these terms in the western lexicon coincided with the onset of the present stage of disarmament negotiations with the socialist countries. The use of the term 'bargaining chips' is associated with the start of the SALT talks, whereas the term 'eurostrategic weapons' came into use during negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. At the same time, both of these factors eventually came to be interrelated at a certain point in these disarmament talks" (page 97).

The United States and NATO are trying hardest to exploit new types of weapons, weapons which are just now in the basic research stage or in the initial stages of development, as bargaining chips in disarmament negotiations. As a rule, these weapons have not yet gone into production, and even less so have they become a part of operational arsenals. In all of this the West is sort of trying to feel out the other side. Namely, it is insisting that in exchange for a possible future decision to abstain from the production of these new weapons (the bargaining chip) the other side should proceed to offer substantial and unilateral concessions in disarmament talks by, for example, withdrawing weapons that it already has in its arsenal. It should be stressed that the West does not propose to abstain from the development of new weapons systems of its own. It also firmly rejects all proposals made by the other side aimed at imposing a simultaneous ban on the research and development of other types of weapons that would be binding on both sides. In addition, factors of a purely political, economic, and trade nature have also been exploited as bargaining chips.

The American self-guiding cruise missiles and the neutron bomb are by far the most typical and traditional bargaining chip used in disarmament negotiations. The book offers a number of facts on the development of these weapon systems, the costs associated with their development, and numerous examples of how these weapons has been used as a bargaining chip in disarmament negotiations. The consequences of this policy have been detrimental to the United States and NATO and they pose a threat to world peace and the most vital interests of nations. This is because this policy has done nothing but raise the ante in the arms race and made the conduct of disarmament negotiations much more difficult or downright impossible. However, long years of experience in this field have done nothing to dispel the notions of anti-detente forces in the

West. The fact that the United States has once again raised the issue of the neutron bomb--about which the author also has something to say--is an eloquent, but by no means the only example of this kind of behavior.

The second section of chapter II is devoted to a discussion of the deployment of eurostrategic weapons and efforts aimed at curbing this dangerous development. In his discussion of the development of this class of weapons Z. Szczerbowski goes all the way back to 1948 and in so doing presents a straightforward account of the "genesis" of eurostrategic weapons in Europe. "American bombers armed with nuclear bombs appeared in Great Britain as early as 1948. Starting in 1953 the United States started producing the B-47 medium-range strategic bomber" (page 128). Shortly thereafter, these machines were introduced into the arsenal of the American 16th Strategic Air Force wing stationed in Spain and Italy and units stationed in Great Britain. The problem of the stockpiling of both airborne and missile weapon only in this category is discussed in detail together with an account of the current status of these weapons systems in the arsenals of both the NATO countries and the USSR. The author concludes this chapter by giving an account of the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at entering into a dialogue with the West on restricting the growth of and reducing arsenals of eurostrategic weapons. In particular, the author presents a wideranging discussion of the proposals put forward by the USSR on 6 October 1979 and 1 July 1980 and of the western response to these proposals, including in particular the well-known decision of the NATO council of December 1979 concerning the deployment in Western Europe of a large number of eurostrategic weapons. In describing and analyzing the most important events that have occurred in this process the author has tried once again to highlight the first positive reaction of the USA on this score: "In response to a proposal made by Leonid Brezhnev preliminary talks between Soviet and American experts were held in Geneva from 16 October to 17 November 1980." As of now there is not much that could be added to this.

The third chapter deals with the key issues that were addressed during negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, negotiations which got started in Vienna in October 1973. This chapter contains a thorough analysis of the background that led to the opening of these talks (problems of disarmament within the context of European security and fundamental differences between the approaches to this issue taken by the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries and the West, disarmament proposals advanced by Poland, joint initiatives launched by the Warsaw Pact countries, actions taken NATO aimed at expanding the military arsenal in Western Europe, and the successful struggle waged by the forces of peace against the formation of integrated nuclear forces among the member states of the North Atlantic pact). However, the author focuses most of his attention on the decisions arising out of the meeting held to pave the way for the Vienna negotiations and the initial proposals of the negotiating parties that were submitted in November 1973, and he then goes on to discuss in chronological order the successive proposals made by the Warsaw Pact and NATO up to the most recent ones submitted in November 1980. These remarks are set against the general background of the most important events that have occurred in the international arena which have had an impact on the Vienna talks. The

contents of this chapter give an unequivocal reply to the following question, i.e., why have the Vienna negotiations, which have been going on since 1973, so far failed to produce any agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and whose fault is this?

The tabular format of the comparative listing of all of the official proposals made by the negotiating parties is extremely useful and is winning high praise from readers. However, readers may be slightly disappointed by the fact that no attempt is made to assess the future prospects of the Vienna dialogue. All the more so in that the conclusion of the book is devoted almost exclusively to an attempt to present a very general outline of the future outcome of this dialogue on slowing down the growth of and reducing levels of strategic weapons.

The author foresees and logically substantiates two possible approaches by the new U.S. administration to the SALT talks. However, it goes without saying that time will be the best test of the validity of these prognoses.

A general overview of the events leading up to the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would have represented a good device for tying together all of the key issues addressed by this book, especially so when presented from the perspective of the Helsinki followup conference in Madrid. This is because the plans for dealing with this problem put forward in this forum represent the first attempt at setting up a European-wide disarmament agency. And the fact that one of these plans was submitted by Poland is the all the more reason for including a discussion of the conference on military detente and disarmament in the subject matter addressed by this work. It is not likely that the failure to cite primary source materials (a bibliography) can be explained by the paper shortage, and this undoubtedly detracts from the value of this book--especially for professionals.

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PAPER SATIRIZES ROMANIAN SEARCH FOR IDENTITY

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Mar 82 p 14

[Article by Zoltan Galabardi: "Identity"]

[Text] --I had two beers and a cocktail--said Pongrac Czulager to the pub cashier. --Now give me another beer and two anchovy rings with a toothpick.

He gulped down the anchovies right there, then picked up his beer and rejoined our company. The beer was a sign that he had still another story for us, and we immediately became nervous. We knew that he would again be unwilling to derive the moral of the story. He always left that up to us...

--Ah yes, identity--he began. --That can screw things up too...It all began when ambition grew preponderant in that area. The fact is, they made attempts even before. For instance, they almost managed to pave their main street. They had plans with regard to industry and slipshod construction projects. The renovation of the central transformer came up several times. A small private plane had crashed within their borders. But they were not satisfied with this. From who knows where, they were pervaded by a feeling that they were superior to everyone else.

This feeling of superiority was the main preoccupation of the leading corporate body; after all, why else would the corporate body be the corporate body? Then one day, their president stepped forward with a nearly complete concept.

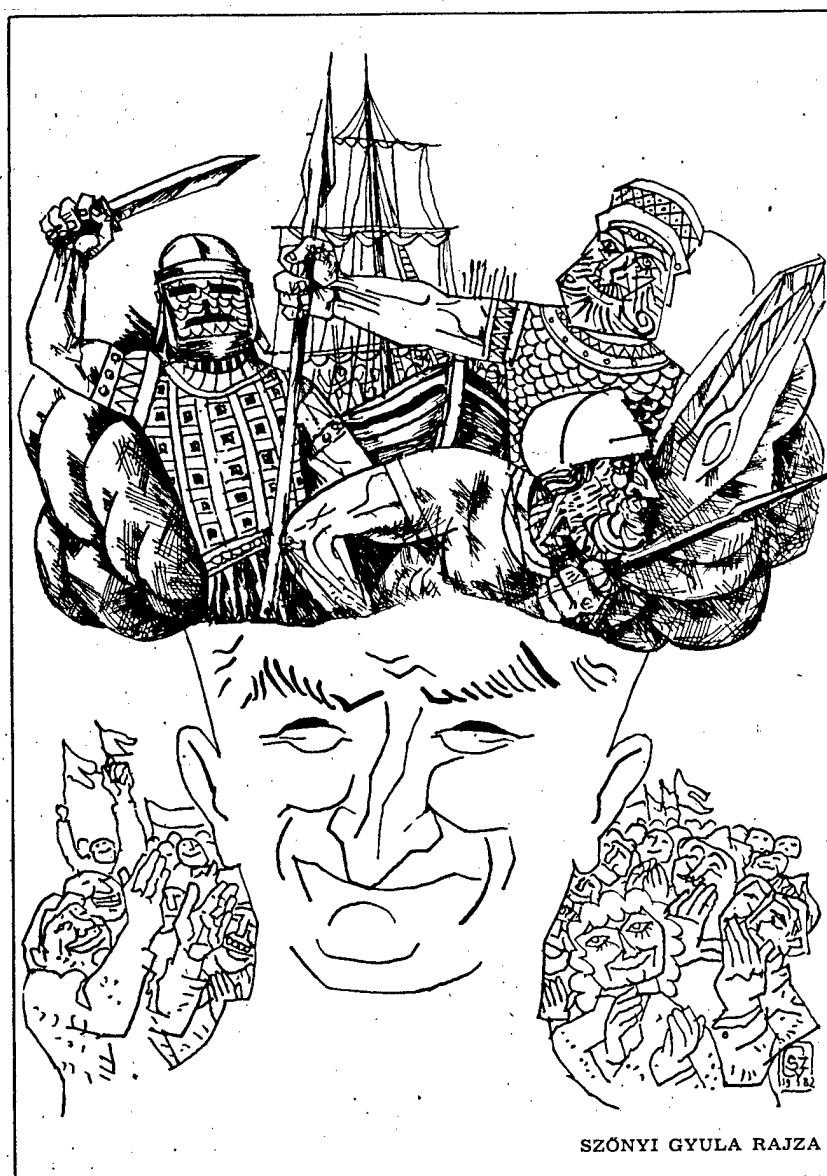
--We will reshape history!

The members of the corporate body nodded simultaneously and then searched each other's faces for the light of understanding.

--Expensive--said one of them after a long time. --If we consider only the infrastructural factors...

--I said we'll remodel it!--the president said patiently. --That which already exists can be remodeled...

And from that moment, he expected those under his leadership to derive even orthographical considerations from his person.



--Could we hear something more specific?-- inquired the designated member of the corporate body.

--The trouble is we exist, but we only exist--said the president. --Our existence is not connected to a background. Herewith this is over. We have a history. We will make good use of it. Because, gentlemen: identity! Understood? Identity! Nowadays, this sort of thing lends prestige...We will interrogate history and it will answer the way we ask it. And if we have a good ancestry, the present will be aligned to it and the future will be fruitful...I'll explain.

The president started off by saying that their area is fundamentally different from similar ones. Those others cropped up by chance, while they are the descendants of a noble people bearing victorious arms and an advanced culture with a past stretching back thousands of years; in other words, they are their progeny. This is not at all difficult to determine from history; it is entirely a question of attitude and technique.

--We will throw at the face of whoever wants to know that our forerunners reach back directly to the Goths. We will especially throw it at the faces of those who don't care to know! That's right, Goths! Goths in general, Visigoths in particular. These are who we are...

And he immediately embarked on an exhaustive train of thought listing innumerable pieces of evidence pointing to their generally Gothic, specifically Visigothic descent. He first considered the name of the area. /Gath End/. Isn't it obvious that in fact, what is being said is /Goth End/, that is, remnants of the Goths? It's just that "Goth" deteriorated into "Gath" because of the corruption of the language. Isn't it commonly known that the surroundings of this area are conspicuously marshy, laced with streams and lakes? Obviously, since after our ancestors settled, they remodeled the surroundings in this own image. Because they were Watergoths. [Translator's Note: viz (Hung.) = water, Vizigot (Hung.) = "Watergoth", i.e., Visigoth (Eng.)] Observe the inhabitants. Most of them have much more pointed heads than those who live even a few nautical miles away. Likewise, the roofs rise more steeply toward the sky than elsewhere; steepness predominates in domestic folk art, not to mention that a nationwide competition could easily determine whether there exists a man near or far who can spit as sharply as the majority of the local residents...

--The pointed arch, gentlemen, the pointed arch!--said the president, raising his finger toward the sky. --We may as well look at this. This too is totally in the Watergoth style, not some stubby appendage without a historical past. Whoever finds this to be insufficient is a nobody...Now I await your comments.

The corporate body did not overexert itself. If the president has perceived something, surely it must be important. What could there be to quibble about? Trust--this is most important. For a while, after certain sources dried up or thinned out considerably, their only hold was the faith they placed in the president anyway.

--But the Highlanders--said someone, so that there would be at least some discussion, --they...Since the spirit of opposition lives within them...

That's no problem--said the president. --Let there be opposition, it's healthy. Just don't pay attention to it...

Thus establishing things, they saw to the shaping of the new age. The signs marking their territorial boundaries were reworded. /Fort Watergoth/ became its new name and on the maps under their jurisdiction, the old name was changed to this. The majority of the signs in the public domain were altered.

/Goth Street, Watergoth Square, Avenue of the Goths, Gothic Lane, Gothica Alley and Pointed Arch Canyon/ were created. They dug out a few authentic Gothic proper names from the encyclopedia and thus had /Alarik Street, Totila Avenue and Herrgott Square/...

The teaching of history was radically revamped in the schools. During classes, the discussion had to center on the world historical role of the Goths and in particular the Watergoths, their capacity for survival and their culture; that which fell beyond this scope was touched upon only incidentally. The language teachers were motivated under the threat of disciplinary action to point out words of Gothic origin in the local dialect.

The adult population was enlightened by lectures and seminars. Their instruction devolved to the members of the corporate body and they performed industriously, each to his own capability. There were some who after thorough preparation gave an exhaustive lecture, while others just barked at the audience.

--Understand, that along with me, you are Watergoths. This is a great thing, and whoever doesn't believe this is a nobody...

The larger part of the population accepted this pronouncement without a murmur--one because he was receptive to novel ideas, the other because there was no reason not to accept this particular point. The third firmly believed in the president for lack of anything better...Thus, not long after the launching of the campaign, wavering enthusiasm as well as boundless expectation ruled the spirits.

The Highlanders shrugged their shoulders at best, which was not surprising to anyone. After all, they became attached to the area under dubious circumstances; even in former times, their origin was a taboo subject.

Having created this new characteristic, they attempted to make it known in both neighboring and outlying areas. The matter was continually mentioned with emphasis during personal contact, in official correspondence and at administrative conferences. At one of the regional conferences, the local representative made a few foolish remarks, but instead of being self-critical, he reasoned that he spoke according to Watergothic mentality using a few Watergothic expressions; whoever did not understand this had only himself to blame.

The others did not officially react; they were accustomed to strange things happening in that area. Unofficially, however, they whispered things such as the Watergoths would do better to deal with the conditions of their roads, to refine the quality of partnerships, to adjust the clock adorning the tower of their town hall, and the like. And they really ought to return the 83 kilograms of typing paper they once borrowed from the neighboring area when they were destitute. The neighboring area would not even insist that the paper be watermarked, although as much could be expected of any self-respecting Watergoth.

--Blockheads!--announced the president. --They're even jealous! But don't be discouraged! We'll push it even more until the issue is carried past our borders as it deserves to be. Then they'll gape...

They pushed it even more. More seminars, symposia, conferences and whatever. In the local shops, Watergoth-style shoes and clothes made their appearance. It's true the shoes were quickly denationalized after comments were heard from the Highlands to the effect that: Of course it's Watergothic footwear since even from the slightest rain they become waterlogged...Nevertheless, business was superb for the local bazaar owners. Chewing gum, pocket knives and schoolbags bearing the Watergoth logo flooded the market. Adventurous youngsters could buy Goth Dogs at the boat-shaped pavilion. A distinctly festive mood pervaded the atmosphere when the director of the local museum voluntarily stumbled upon an etching from which it was easily ascertainable that its origins lay sometime in the middle of the eighth century. The work, which became known as /Watergoth Life/, presented an idyllic portrait: In his tent decorated with horns and canteens, the pipe-smoking Watergothic paterfamilias watches as his bustling wife, dressed in Watergothic folk apparel, serves him potatoes paprikash as the noonday meal. The environs of the tent are heartwarmingly reminiscent of the area's surroundings, and the Watergoth paterfamilias resembles the president himself.

There was no stopping now. Despite pressing foreign exchange problems, typewriters with Gothic characters were imported, their main infant knitwear products were marketed as /Gothdigans/ and they even convinced their minister to intone /Orate Gothes/ instead of /Orate fratres/ at the appropriate point in the religious service.

Around this time, some moderate friction developed with the Highlanders. But children will be children, and what they think or hear from adults is copied and acted out in their own way. Thus it came to pass that the Highlander children pestered the president's camp with impish taunts such as:

--Watergoth, Watergoth, why don't you kiss the water hog?!

The Highlanders were cautioned to educate their offspring in healthy local patriotism, but to no avail.

--They're just children--they shrugged. --They also happen to be right...

The delay in sweeping success did not serve to dampen the spirits of the standardbearers of Gothism. Gradually, they found it to be self-evident that the aura of this concept shone most brightly around the person of their president. After all, he is the primary person in the area, it was his idea; besides, one must believe in him and there's no turning back. They again set about to rechristen the streets and squares, and more than one public institution adopted the name of the president; at last word, even the weather reports were geared to him: if favorable, it was attributed to the magnetic power he emanated; if unfavorable, the vicissitudes lay with the supply of faith placed in him. The president himself acknowledged that he was already greater than a few simple concepts of constitutional law; he was

the fountainhead, common father, hidden ideal and shining star in one person; thus he far surpassed even the Holy Trinity. As a result, he increasingly turned to the population with appeals, warnings and pronouncements. Before long, the entire capacity of the communications network was tied up by these activities which soon became routine and known to the public as /Thoughts of the President/. There was plenty of thoughts--on the order of the streets, on the necessity of uplifting the soil, on the historical mission of the Watergoths or on sensible nutrition. To the credit of the population, these ideas were digested with a zeal befitting a worthier issue.

The president wished the masses to share in his transformation and he frequently descended into the world of ordinary people to visit public institutions, restaurant establishments and private homes. The cultivation of traditional Watergothic hospitality had already been pronounced as an attribute of the local residents, and as a result, wherever he went, he was served diligently. And he consumed diligently, pretty much depleting the population's already tight food supply.

At one point, the president meditated upon the future, and his meditations proved fruitful. He will place his entire wardrobe including his underwear on the common altar, he said, so it will not be necessary to scrounge for relics piece by piece at great expense for the memorial museum which will need to be established. The population was moved to tears and was not struck by the fact that the donor had to be furnished with a new wardrobe at public expense. A few were resentful that the president's wife followed suit by donating her entire set of kitchen equipment as a relic. Along with the donation, a price list from a western country was enclosed.

At one of the meetings of the corporate body called to assess the preceding events, the president declared the consummate and overwhelming success of the Watergoth concept and deemed it necessary to continue its development in a logical fashion.

--We must break through to the international arena. If our blockheaded neighbors are unable to keep up with us, let us place our trust abroad. To achieve this, however, we must produce something new. What if we were to become standard-keepers?

He waited a bit to allow the corporate members to stare at each other and then at him. He loved moments like this...

--Till now, there have been standards for meters, kilograms and who knows what else. But there isn't a beauty standard. Now there will be! Today, beauty is at least as important as centimeters and deciliters. The entire world will flock to us...

The corporate members sensed the import of the issue; in recognition, elegant little boxes appeared at various spots in the area. The box had two slots, one for foreign and one for domestic coins, and a button on top. If the butt button was pushed after the insertion of the appropriate sum, the president's kindly smiling and only slightly retouched face became visible.

For whatever reason, the world failed to become interested; however, sounds reminiscent of the grinding of teeth were heard with increasing frequency, and not just in the Highlands. Elements less receptive to identity put their heads together, and here and there a few remarks and sighs were heard. It was said, for instance, that instead of researching ancestry, they ought to busy themselves with market research; they cited the example of the neighboring area where young and old alike were integrated into a potato-production system, as a result their standard of living reached an enviable level...

--Beautify!--seethed the president. --I want them to attain world standards climbing the rungs of the Watergoth concept while they toss about potatoes. But I will not retreat! We will deploy science. We'll have the most intelligent doctors, aspirants and whoever else brought here, and they will fire the essence of the idea into the public consciousness with the cannons of knowledge...

One of the corporate members inquired somewhat skeptically whether the intellectuals in question would understand the significance of the matter.

--We'll fix that--said the president. --We'll base it on self-interest. We have enough honorary positions, we have plots of land. We've heard that knowledge is a commodity. Thus even from a Marxist point of view, there can be no objections.

The members of the corporate body were dispersed throughout the land to search for and request the participation of learned minds. The preliminary plan called for a large-scale symposium comprised of three acts as follows: 1. /The inspection of the honorary certificates/, 2. /The inspection of the plots of land to be awarded/ and 3. /Lectures, discussions and questions/.

They were able to unearth seven learned persons altogether. The distinguished gentlemen were given a ceremonial reception, accommodations and cocktail parties in their honor. Then it was suggested that they proceed with the program. The first point did not provoke any sort of interest; the scholars instead wished to examine the plots of land. The inspection took place, followed by a barbecue and a Watergoth-style folklore program; afterwards, in the area's largest hall, the lecture series began before the summoned audience. Gothic agricultural techniques. Watergothic fishery, connections between Gothic and Bauhaus architecture and other topics were discussed. Without a doubt, the greatest interest was provoked by the paper of a moderately famous authority introduced with the following title: /Etymologic investigation into the question of whether awareness of Watergothic identity includes the inherent need to kiss water hogs/...

The wording of the topic in this manner was probably the result of imprecise instructions, but even so, when the lecturing scholar answered his own question with a resounding no, the joy of relief spread over the audience.

--Very good!--whispered the president to the approvingly nodding members of the corporate body around him. --This is a breakthrough! Whatever they may say, it's science!

This became the president's most grievous mistake. At the end of the session, the learned minds did not wish to participate in the banquet. Mentioning headaches and reading obligations, they collectively withdrew. They intended to look into the matter of the plots of land. Before long, an argument began about who has a right to which parcel. The arguing developed into talking back, trading insults and finally, a brawl; many swore that a confrontation so vital had not occurred in intellectual life for decades. The president and the corporate body could not appease them by any means, whereupon the scientists, burning with indignation, bolted home and soon afterward took up arms against the area with a mass of disparaging publications. Everyone knew that they were really battling among themselves, but in the meantime the entire Watergoth chain of logic was rattled and then broken apart.

The concept, along with the president, became an impossibility.

In the area, a self-critical mood predominated. The people were ashamed that they allowed such hodge-podge to be nurtured within them and hurriedly freed themselves of the vestiges of the Watergoth age, some secretly and some openly, impelled by a cathartic euphoria. Many took an oath that in the future, they will not use water even for drinking purposes...At the same time, they continually mentioned the name of an outstanding member of the corporate body who was already easily imagined replacing the fading president. It's no wonder: many heard him announce with their own ears that their identity may be found not in some Watergothic mist, but in the enchanting nimbus of Atlantis.

The thrill of expectation ran through the majority of the locals...

Thus did Pongrac Czulager end his tale. Then, instead of telling us the moral, he ordered another beer and sipped it. He always did this to us, and even had the nerve to remark that he doesn't understand why we don't care for his stories...

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BRIEFS

GOVERNMENTAL APPOINTMENT--The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Aurel Ioncica is relieved of his position as deputy minister of light industry. Comrade Gheorghe Cazan is appointed deputy minister of light industry. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 38, 9 Apr 82 p 4]

NEW JOB FOR CETATEANU--The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Mihail Ionel Cetateanu is relieved of his position as deputy minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets and appointed counsellor to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 47, 17 May 82 p 4]

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS--For serious violation of the laws of the state and the decisions of the party in connection with the spending of hard currency funds and the effecting of imports and for failure to observe financial discipline in regard to some investment projects executed abroad, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Alexandru Margaritarescu is removed from his position as minister state secretary, head of the Department of International Economic Cooperation, in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. Comrades Enache Sirbu and Adrian Rogojeanu are removed from their positions as deputy ministers of agriculture and the food industry. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 47, 17 May 82 p 4]

REMOVAL OF DEPUTY MINISTER--For serious violation of the provisions of the law and of the foreign trade norms in regard to closing, developing and monitoring the execution of contracts with foreign partners, which resulted in significant losses to the national economy, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Doina Ardare is removed from her position as deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 47, 17 May 82 p 4]

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LIBYAN-YUGOSLAV SYMPOSIUM EXAMINES QADHDHAFI OPUS

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1635, 2 May 82
pp 33-35

[Article by Dragan Jovanovic]

[Text] Last week at Belgrade's "Sava" Center, an international scientific symposium was held unnoticed. The gathering was not marked by manifestoes; rather, it was strictly work and scholarship. Perhaps that is why it did not gain much publicity. This reporter did not notice a single one of his colleagues during the 3 days of the Libyan-Yugoslav symposium "The Political, Economic and Social Foundations of the Third Universal Qadhdhafi Theory and Socialist Self-Management." Naturally, that excludes the first day when Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the City Assembly, welcomed the guests and participants....

It was not only the reporters who were missing. There was not much of an audience at all, except for students of the School of Political Sciences, whose Center for International Studies was the organizer of this Libyan-Yugoslav scientific gathering. But there was something to hear. To be precise this was an extraordinary opportunity to become acquainted with the axioms of Libyan "natural socialism" first hand, from works by professors of Garayunis University in Bengasi and El Fateh University in Tripoli. The agreement by the Libyan side to hold this sort of discussion in itself is regarded as a very important thing. This theoretical opening up of Libya for a dialogue with differing viewpoints, which are not based on the Koran, captivated with its honesty, freshness and fervor, but also with the rigidity of a young theory that cared little for its partner in the conversation. Thus the young Libyan professors went as far as to equate Marxism with other sociophilosophical bourgeois theories. The Libyan presentations did not have any understanding for various forms of Marxism within Europe and outside it, about which the host insisted.

For the theorists of "natural socialism," every other socialism is the same as capitalism, because "both capitalism and socialism deviate from the natural laws that God instituted on earth." These words came from Dr Meftaha Ramadan al Ruaimi, whose scholarly paper for this gathering was: "Humanity Had Just Saved Itself from the Evils of Capitalism, When It Fell Into the Claws of Communism" Speaking of Marx and Engels, he added, "By this I do

not want to deny the contributions of socialist theory to smashing extreme individualism and the evils to which this individualism led, the rule of the strong and the notion that the general interest is in conflict with individual interests. But this (Marxist) theory is not without its extremes and exaggerations. We have already said that the individualist theory sacrifices social interests for the interests of the individual, and places them at the service of these interests. In contrast to that, this (Marxist) theory sacrifices the interests of the individual for the sake of social interests. In that regard it exaggerates and does so in a way that snares the freedom of the individual to the degree of promoting control and domination by the state."

Dr Abdel Gamer, as well as others, was to repeat that openly from the podium: "By the emergence of Marxism, the worker's relationships did not change, for the employer is replaced by the state. Because of that incapacity of both capitalism and Marxism to improve the worker's position, our Third Universal Theory has appeared to offer its solutions." And the Third Theory, or more popularly M. Qadhdhafi's "Green Book," would be alongside God the most frequently mentioned item in every serious Libyan statement at this symposium. Then how was this 3-day Libyan-Yugoslave theoretical dialogue at the "Sava" Center even possible?

Useful Recollections

During the short pause for coffee and other refreshments, this question was indirectly but completely answered by Dr Vladimir Stambuk: "If you remember how we rigidly and firmly defended self-management 15 years ago, then it will be much clearer to you." And really, after this reminder, the undersigned found everything much clearer and more acceptable. Even such assertions from the "Green Book" that "the Party is the modern form of dictatorship," "the instrument of power of one segment of the people over the whole," and that the "Party is the tribe of modern times" and also "a sect." Then, the referendum "only represents an avoidance of democracy," it is "really the most cruel and heaviest form of dictatorial power." Further, according to the "Green Book," constitutions are not (natural) laws of society, but rather "a constitution is just the main civil law," and "constitutions represent the visions of instruments of power that change," and with changes the instruments of power "are based on their interests, and not on natural laws."

It would be no worse to cite several lines of democracy and the press, to have some sort of informed perception of the basic tenets of "natural socialism." According to Qadhdhafi, democracy is "the people's control of itself." "An independent man has the absolute right to express his opinion, but in the words of democracy he cannot speak for anyone else. He can only speak for himself."

In the polemics with positions on the party, democracy and the constitution that are formulated in this manner, Yugoslav participants in the "Sava" Center symposium displayed an enviable theoretical elasticity, and a routine academic calm, so that the theoretical dialogue was not only possible, but it was even brought to a conclusion with satisfaction on both sides. The truth of this

statement is stressed by the fact that the next Libyan-Yugoslav meetings of this type were already announced in the farewell talks.

If would not be good if one got the impression from this symposium that only the differences were underlined between Libyan "natural socialism" and Yugoslave socialist self-management. In what, then, were similarities found?

Committees and Conferences

Once again it was necessary to cite the "Green Book."

"Popular conferences and popular committees are the only means to establish a popular democracy. Every other system of government other than the system of popular conferences is undemocratic."

What are the popular conferences and committees of "natural socialism?"

"The people must first be divided into basic popular conferences. Every conference elects its own committee. The committees elected by basic popular conferences elect regional popular conferences. Through the basic popular conferences, the popular masses elect popular committees that will take over the responsibilities of local government power. In that way, the popular committees will control the work of all state functions and will answer to the basic popular conferences, which determine their makeup and monitor their work. Therefore, both administration and control become popular, and they finally dispose of the already archaic definition of democracy."

"Everything that is considered by the basic popular conferences, the popular committees, trade unions and associations, is transmitted once annually to a general popular congress, which once a year gathers the leading bodies from all the popular conferences, leaders of the popular committees and governing bodies of the trade unions and professional associations. All decisions of the general popular congress are to be carried out through the popular conferences, popular committees, trade unions and associations, where their implementation will be the responsibility of popular committees that in turn answer to the basic popular conferences...."

In this Qadhdhafi model of popular rule, some Yugoslav professors recognized "some of our early forms of popular government," such as the wartime and postwar national liberation councils. Others were reminded of some rudimentary forms of the Yugoslav delegate system.

The economic hypotheses of the Third Universal Theory are also a place where one can find many similarities between "natural socialism" and socialist self-management. Primarily, that is a question of social property, other than the land question, which the Green Book answers in an original way. It says "the land was not created by man but by God, and therefore no man can have the right to own the land." "The land does not belong to anyone, but everyone has the right to use it by working, tilling and tending flocks on it, throughout the course of his entire life and the lives of his descendants...."

And in general, every economic activity of the new Libyan socialist society is a "productive activity to satisfy material needs, and not an unproductive activity for the purpose of profit, accumulating added value that will exceed the fulfillment of those needs. The degree to which Libya adheres to this fundamental position of the Green Book is shown by the fact that the export quota for Libyan crude oil is strictly subordinated to this goal, and they definitely take the future generations into account who should share equally in the distribution of the natural wealth God gave to Libya.

If this commercial-religious attitude has not points of contact with the Yugoslav socialist model whose economy is based on planned market factors, then the Libyan idea of workers as a "partner, not a day laborer," was for some Yugoslav professors quite recognizable in connection with the status of the worker in associated labor. Naturally, the Libyan theoreticians have their position concerning that.

"In all the systems that exist in the world today, despite differing positions concerning ownership, from rightist to leftist, the workers are day laborers for wages. The final solution lies in eliminating hiring, and freeing man from the slavery of wage labor, and returning to natural bases and laws that regulated relations between people before the appearance of classes, various states and human legislation. Those natural rules are natural socialism which is based on equality between people in economic production as well as elsewhere..."

Dr Mohamed Mustafa Sulejman from Bengasi said: "There are basic needs that a man must control." The Green Book describes these needs as essential, and gives such examples as housing, clothing, transportation, food and financial resources. The things that are necessary to satisfy these needs must be freed from domination by others. Housing, for example is "an essential human and family need, and it should not be property of someone else. There is no freedom for a man who lives in someone else's house, whether he pays rent or not," in the words of the Third Universal Theory. Every man should have a house, "even if he is a Bedouin," and the same holds true for a means of transportation.

Questions, Questions....

Friday was the last day of the symposium, and it was devoted to general debate at which answers were to be given to many questions posed by both sides. Here are some of the questions addressed to the Libyan professors: How is it possible to have a harmonious "natural socialist" society without competition? What are individual, and what are private and social needs? What is the relationship between the international economic system and the Libyan concept of social property? How should one perceive the right to the use of natural resources by future generations? How is work organized in production units? How is income distributed in them? Etc., etc.

There were not many new explanations in the Libyan theoreticians' answers. Largely, they repeated the opinions that had been presented on previous days.

The guests from Libya wanted to know, on the last day, such things as: Who makes decisions on the country's social plan? What is the planning concept? Are the working people in associated labor subordinated to state plans? Isn't planning a function of technocrats and aren't the working people manipulated by that?

Yugoslav professors as well failed to offer any new answers. Yugoslav participants included Dr Radoslav Ratkovic, Dr Ljubisav Markovic, Dr Vladimir Raskovic, Dr Branimir Jankovic and others.

Nevertheless, the first round of Libyan-Yugoslav theoretical conversations was successfully concluded. As already said, preparations are being made for new dialogues on new topics, perhaps somewhere in Libya, "in the name of a generous and kind God," as the Islamic greeting goes that the Libyan university professors used to start their speeches.

[Inset, p 34] Orthodox, Catholics and Moslems

One of the questions that the Libyans insisted upon asking was: "What percentage of various religious faiths are there in Yugoslavia?" Stanka Drakic, a specialist from Belgrade, responded as follows:

"Since here in Yugoslavia, according to the Constitution, religion is a private matter, and the church is separated from the state, no special records are kept as to who is a believer and who is not, nor what religion they profess. Of more than 40 religious denominations, the largest numbers are Orthodox, Catholic and Moslems. Estimates can be made on the basis of national origin as to which of these denominations or faiths a person professes. Among Serbs, Macedonians and Montenegrins, those who are believers belong to the Orthodox faith; they account for something more than 50 percent of the Yugoslav population. According to the most recent census in 1981, something more than 6 million are Croats and Slovans, and they are Catholics to the extent that they are believers. There are more than 2 million of Moslem origins, who profess Islam if they are believers. The remaining religious denominations register their members from all nationalities. Thus we can say that about half the religious believers in Yugoslavia are Orthodox Christians, about 30 percent are Catholic Christians, and about 10 percent profess Islam. When among the Moslems we include Moslems of Albanian nationality, then they account for 15 percent of the total population."

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